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THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Preparations for Spring---The Care of Stock---Cutting Scions---Hot Beds---Transplanting Corn from the Hot-Bed--The Weather.

PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING.

Spring is now making the first onset on stern old winter. She has come, it is true, with faint smile; but she has brought the first twitter of the birds of passage, and henceforth the morning dawn shall be heralded by their cheerful warblings.

The heavy rains of the past few days have washed the *face of Nature*, and put it in presentable condition, to receive the greetings of spring. But it will be only inch by inch that the Frost King will yield his rule. The elements will have their wars; snow and sleet, and cold drenching rain storms will hold high carnival, before the larger birds of passage shall announce that spring is ready to commence her work, to swell the buds that have hibernated through the frosts of winter and kept intact the germ that shall become a leaf to elaborate the elements of plant life. And yet through all this time the farmer, the orchardist and the gardener may not be idle. The live stock must be carefully guarded from the storms that come without warning, from the cold that may endanger the young progeny that is so essential to the farmer's profits. There must be no want of food at this season. Nothing short of plenty of food, shelter, and kindly care to the several flocks and herds, until spring shall have clothed the pasture with abundant herbage, will insure good returns. Pulled wool, murrain hides, dead lambs, calves, colts, or pigs, never shell the profits of the husbandman. He must, therefore, abate naught of care for the appearance of the first faint smiles of spring. The scolding storms of March and the dripping skies of April are yet to come, before the laughing joyous days of spring shall clothe the land in verdure and robe the trees in the garniture of vernal glory.

Preparation is the order of the day, grass seed must be sown, the spring wheat put in the ground, while the slowly yielding frost is giving up its hold.

Implements must be examined and put in repair, fences set in line and all their weak points made good. The summer fuel, if of wood, should be made ready for use and secured from the weather. Farmers' wifes are expected to have the meals in regular order, for their husbands, sons and hired labor so that there be no delay; but this is impossible without good dry fuel.

Good wells and cisterns are elements of wealth in the farmer's household, and cannot be dispensed with. When the ground is frozen is a good time to sink wells, to have them in readiness for the summer use; and before the rush of business, the water pipes should be put in order, so that the weekly washings should not be impended in their regular course. The putting out of boards and tubs to secure the passing shower for this purpose, marks the shiftless farmer, and you need not further examine his premises to furnish the proof, for it will turn up at every point of inquiry.

THE ORCHARD.

The orchardist must now cut his scions for the spring, if he did not attend to this in November. He may find some of the tender twigs of the apple frosted, and a large part of the pear with blackened bark, so deeply injured as to be unfit for use; a portion of the plum will also prove worthless. This will teach us a lesson that will be of value in the future. Instead of delaying this important work, as is the most universal custom, we should have attended to this duty late in autumn. We have much to learn of the effects of the winter frosts on the vitality of the scions cut in winter from our fruit trees. While those named should be cut in autumn, yet most of the apples now approved for commercial orchards, and the May cherry may be cut at this season. At the same time we must bear in mind that such winters as that of 1854 will even destroy these. Scions cut in November and put in common saw dust, damp but not wet, and placed in a cool cellar, contain more vitality than those cut at this season.

Any person who is curious in this matter will notice that many ends of the twigs are injured by frost, and if he will use them for grafts they will disapoint him; but if he will leave them on the trees, the vitality of the lower branches will send new life into those partially damaged twigs, and they will recover; not so if cut off and left dependent on the supply of nutriment from an artificial connection with another tree. This is a lesson of the season that we should more fully heed in our orchard practice.

THE GARDEN.

The gardener is among the first to be aroused by the first smile of spring; to set about his work; for it tells him that the time of hot-beds is at hand, when he must begin to bestir himself out of doors, by making boxes and providing manures, for the starting of the immense number of young plants that will be required for the family garden, and the more important market garden.

Within the past twenty years there have been many changes in the management of these gardens. Formerly the most common mode of plating vegetables was to plant the seed in the beds and rows, just where they were to grow; now it has become an almost universal custom among market gardeners to start the plants in a hot-bed, and to transplant them to the beds and rows where they are to grow. If this it the best mode for the market gardener, it most assuredly is worthy the attention of every householder who grows his own vegetables; in fact in almost every instance in which the experiment has ben made it has given the greatest satisfaction, and, therefore, I urge that every such householder should try the same.

This hot-bed will give us vegetables at least two or three weeks earlier than by the old plan of outdoor planting. The market gardener can start his potato sets in a hot bed and thus gain two weeks on the season. Last year I started corn in the green house and transplanted it after all danger of frost. The plants were eight inches to a foot high and I did not loose five per cent of the plants. Although the weather at the time was dry and unfavorable, yet the growth was satisfactory, and the corn was in use two weeks before that planted in the open ground. The works on gardening, so far as I have seen, have not discussed this fact, so important to the lovers of roasting ears. Let market gardeners and farmers try the experiment for once, and it will become so popular that it will take its place in the hot-bed among such plants as the tomato, cabbage, celery, etc.

Another thing that those first indications of spring call to our mind, is the importance of hauling out manure while the ground is yet at least partially frozen, for after the frost is out and until the ground is fully settled, this work must be delayed. and then the hurry of work may not allow of this work, and the value of the manure be wasted in the barnyards.

THE WEATHER

The present indications are for an early spring; that is, one in which farm work may be easily resumed. But it may not follow that vegetation may thereby be any further advanced on the first day of May. We must remember that an early opening of spring does not insure rapid growth, but only gives to the farmer a longer time in which to prepare the ground and to plant or sow his seed.

Terrible Explosion in a Coal Pit—Three Men Killed.

Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock, a terrible explosion occurred at the coal pit of the Rush Run Coal and Iron Company, at Rush Run, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, eleven miles below Steubenville. The Steubenville *Herald* says the curbing sixty feet from the mouth of the pit was out of order. Thos. Payne, Luke Harris and Thos. Paton descended with tools to repair the curbing, and in five minutes after they had announced their safe landing on the platform, a most terrible explosion occurred, blowing the beams of curbing, stones and dirt out of the pit, with such force as to lift the roof off the building. Paton was blown out of the pit against the roof, and fell with a mass of timber directly across the bunton over the mouth of the pit, entirely dead and very much burned and disfigured. Several of the workmen standing near the pit were slightly injured and stunned by the falling timbers. The smoke and gas for a time made it impossible to approach the pit. A stream of water, however, was quickly turned in, which purified the air in an hour sufficient to allow workmen to descend. On examination it was found the platform and curbing had wrecked the shaft so as to prevent a passage to the bottom, some two hundred feet below the platform, where the other men had fallen. Up to noon, Wednesday, the bodies of Payne and Harris had not been recovered. It is supposed the explosion was the result of carelessness on the part of the workmen, in removing a part of or making a vent in the platform, through which the gas became ignited by the lamps.

The Alabama Claims.

The negotiations for the reference of the Alabama claims to arbitration, appear not to have been going on very smoothly of late. An English paper, likely to be well informed, lets out the following concerning the question:

"The American government have not received with anything like cordiality the proposals of Lord Stanley for an arbitration on the Alabama claims. They even object to our first proposition, that the precise points to be submitted for decision to an arbitrator should be first definitely agreed to by the Americans and ourselves. Not only this, Mr. Seward actually makes a counter-proposition, that the first question to be referred should be 'whether the English government were justified in recognizing the rebel States as belligerents?'

"This, of course, is a proposal so monstrous that it is impossible to entertain it. Although, however, on the surface, the relations between the two governments are not apparently such as we could wish, nevertheless it is certain that the Cabinet of Washington neither designs nor is in a position to assume an attitude of hostility. By leaving the pending questions to the wearing influence of time and the industrious firing-away of diplomatists, we may be certain that ultimately the matters in discussion will be satisfactorily settled."

QUITE a contest has sprung up for the position of Railroad Commissioner of Ohio. The candidates are O. Follett, of Sandusky; George B. Wright, of Columbus; R. C. Corwine, of Dayton, and J. Bilkenedefer.

ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

One of the most cold blooded and premeditated attempts at wholesale murder that it has ever been our province to record, occurred Sunday on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, a short distance east of Turtle Creek, in this county. The particulars of the transaction so far as we have been enabled to ascertain them, are as follows:

The Cincinnati express train, consisting of one baggage and one express car, three passenger coaches and a sleeping car, left the Union Depot yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. The train was filled with passengers, forty of whom had arrived during the forenoon from Cincinnati. When the train was passing around a curve, about a mile east of Turtle Creek, it ran into an obstruction which had been placed on the track, throwing the baggage and express cars, and two of the passenger coaches down a bank, completely demolishing them. As usual under such circumstances, great excitement prevailed among the passengers, but fortunately none of them were injured, at least not sufficiently to require surgical aid. The passengers, upon realizing their providential escape from injury, instituted a search for the wounded, when Martin Bratton, one of the brakesmen, was discovered tightly wedged between the two passenger coaches. Bratton apparently had been stepping from one car to the other at the time the train was thrown off the track, and the platforms being smathed, he was jammed between the cars, and held so firmly that it was found necessary to use a saw to extricate him. His injuries are of a very serious nature, and it is not probable that he will recover. Peter McCullough, the engineer, was also seriously injured internally, and one of his feet was badly smashed, rendering amputation necessary. Robert Kerr, engineer of a freight train, who was on the engine, was injured severely on the side and head. while Mr. Wilhelm, the baggage master, was injured slightly on the shoulder. The escape of the passengers in the coaches which were thrown fsom the track, was miraculous.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Upon an investigation being made into the cause of the mishap, it was discovered that a cross tie and rail had been placed across the track, and securely fastened, being braced with a crowbar and an iron wedge. A number of iron spikes had also been placed on the rails. From the manner in which the obstruction had been arranged, it is apparent that the miscreants intended to throw off the track the first train that approached from either east or west. The place where the accident occurred, being in a thickly settled neighborhood, it appears strange that persons passing along the road to church did not observe the villians at work, as it undoubtedly required considerable time for them to perfect their arrangements.

A SUSPECTED PARTY ARRESTED.

While the passengers and employees of the road were endeavoring to clear the track, a man named Patrick Monaghan was observed hiding behind a fence, and upon being approached he fled across a field. This action on his part created a suspicion that he was one of the authors of the mishap, when he was followed, secured and brought back to the train. He appeared to be greatly excited, and when asked why he had placed the obstruction on the track replied, "I don't know." This answer aroused the indignation of the passengers, who were about to take the law into their own hands and hang him on the spot, when several gentlemen residing in the neighborhood interfered in his behalf, and were permitted to take charge of him upon promising to deliver him over to the civil authorities. He was then placed in a buggy, securely tied, brought to this city and lodged in the watch house. Monaghan is a well known character, and has been committed to the county jail several times for vagrancy. During his last incarceration he endeavored to impress upon his jailors that he was deaf, dumb and insane, but having irritated one of the officers of the institution by breaking the water pipe in his cell he was severely assaulted, which had the effect of restoring his speech, and forcing him to cry aloud for mercy. Our reporter visited him in the watch house last evening, but could gain no information from him, his only answer to the questions propounded being "I don't know." He is apparently about thirty years of age, miserably clad, and from all outward appearances, a stranger would suppose him to be demented, although parties who know him are of a contrary opinion. He has been loitering in the vicinity of Turtle Creek for a week past, subsisting upon the charity of the residents of the neighborhood. His case will be investigated into to-day, and the condition of his mind decided upon. It is supposed by the officers of the railroad company that others were engaged in the plot to throw the train off the track, and the fact that another man was seen hurrying away shortly after the disaster occurred, would seem to warrant the belief. Fuller information on this matter may be elicited to-day, as the company will take active measures to ferret out the guilty parties and bring them to justice.

THE INJURED.

The Philadelphia Express, due here at 1:50, did not arrive until five o'clock. Mr. Bratton, the brakeman on the wrecked train, who was one of the injured, was brought to this city, and removed on a stretcher to his boarding house on Walnut street, in the Fifth ward. He is unmarried, and formerly resided in New Florence, Pa. He was attended by Dr. Hamilton, who has no hopes of his recovery, although he was still living last evening. Mr. McCullough, the engineer, was taken to Latrobe, where he resides. Mr. Wilhelm, the baggage master, proceeded east in the train. After the accident occurred, a special train was sent from this city to Turtle Creek, and the damage to the track repaired as promptly as possible. The road is again in good order, and the trains will run regularly to-day.

MORE ARRESTS.

About one o'clock this morning, two men named Paul Howard and Thomas Brice, were arrested at Armstrong's coke ovens, in the Ninth ward, on suspicion of having placed the obstrucion on the road. They state that they are strangers in the city, and arrived from Harrisburg yesterday morning.

The Fruit Prospect.

Although we have been favored with occasional glimpses of sunshine, April was ushered in with March weather. A protracted winter has left the soil cold and saturated with icy water. Unless in exposed, well drained situations the ground is still unfit for tillage. The backwardness of vegetation is remarkable. Even the vigorous Rock Maple has not enlivened the wood with its scarlet buds or the gay Forsythia or Spiera Prunifolia expanded their blossoms. The usual labor of the farmer and gardener for March is now added to the necessary work of this month. Oats, barley and grass seeds should be sown at once, as the season most suitable is rapidly passing away. Those who cultivate vegetables tor market or home use ought to confine their selections to the earliest varieties, viz: Daniel O'Rourke peas, French Winningstadt cabbage, Bassano beet, early tennis ball lettuce, Key's prolific tomato, early French horn carrot, Covent garden radish, and early Goodrich potatoes.

Meanwhile we may pleasantly congratulate ourselves upon the cheering promise of an abundance of fruits. The trees were prepared in the fall by cold rains and a low temperature for the severity of the winter. Protection to the roots and the collar of the plants was long afforded by the continuous snows. Through this influence we find the vines and young plants unusually firm in the soil. The apple crop will probably be light, but peaches, cherries, plums, pears, grapes, strawberries and currants appear safe, and are covered with finely developed fruit buds. Favorable reports have been received from many sections of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Western New York, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

We examined yesterday morning young vines of Delaware, Iona, Isabella and Adirondac—varieties of grapes which have required protection heretofore. The wood was fresh and green while the buds were uninjured up to the snow line. Strawberry plants which were slightly shaded from the sun—*not frost*—look fine. The Agriculturist, Jocunda, Fillmore and Wilson are expanding immense crowns, and will doubtless yield us a splendid crop. Prompt and active precautions should be taken to check the ravages of insects. Syringe or wash the grape vines, especially on trellis, with a solution of sulphur, tobacco and vinegar. This liquid may be advantageously applied to the trunks and main branches of the trees.

Where convenient, slant the tender varieties of grapes against board fences, buildings, &c. The warmth and protection from excessive moisture afforded by this slight protection will in the most unfavorable season mature such grapes as the Diana, Union Village, Adirondac, Isabella, Iona and Anna. Where these sorts are already growing in the open vinyard, the trellis should be coped with boards on the top, say twenty inches to two feet in width. Then mulch the ground as far as the roots extend with straw or litter. We believe these simple advantages will prevent or check the mildew. The Rose Giant of Battles has always been exceedingly sensitive to this disease, yet we have effectually prevented its attacks by a heavy mulching of old straw.

No garden or collection of fruits is complete without the finer varieties of currants and gooseberries. These plants love a shady nook,—not under the over hanging branches of trees, but sheltered from the wind and direct rays of the July and August suns. The white grape—cherry and Versailles—are the most desirable for the table.

The following named English varieties of gooseberries produce large and fine flavored fruit, viz: Crown Bob, Forget-me-not, Ironmonger, White Smith, Red Champion, Emperor.

—The Worcester *Spy* says that it is not true that John B. Gough has received an offer of $1,500 a week for a year's lecture course in London.

THE RUSSIAN CESSION.

The English View of It.

The Toronto *Leader*, in an article on the Russo-American Treaty, says: Hardly any event could be more unexpected than that of which the telegraph brings us intelligence from Washington. Russian America, with its fifteen hundred miles of seacoast on the Pacific and Behring,s Straits, has been ceded to the United States. * * * * *

It is quite possible that the world will not get at the bottom of this Russo-American agreement all at once. The treaty of cession has been laid before the Senate; but is that the whole story? Is there no secret agreement behind it? No understanding of the part the United States is to play in the event of England going to war with Russia, about the Eastern question, literally, so far as England is concerned, for the preservation of the Indian Empire? Rumors to this effect found currency some six months ago, and it is not at all improbable that they were not wholly unfounded. Russia may have sought the alliance of the United States, and the latter exacted as a condition the cession of Russian America; the agreement being that the cession should be announced and the rest of the bargain kept secret. Time will reveal the truth; but in the meantime suspicion points in this direction.

The European Volcano.

A terrible eruption must before long burst over the whole continent of Europe. Puffs of threatening smoke are being continually blown forth, and, now and again, it seems as if we could almost see the gleam of the coming fire. Poland's pat on the back from Austria is one of them. Russia's cession to us of her American territory, and her concencentration of troops near the Pruth is another. The little affair about the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, in which France and Prussia are so nearly interested, is a third. And there are plenty more. This last named matter affords the most recent and tangible ground whereon to look for possible trouble, and there seems to be a very general disposition to see the veteran Gallic gamecock and the formidable young German cockerel try conclusions. An impression prevails that the old bird would have the worst of the contest, but with this opinion we do not entirely agree. Allowing for the efficiency of the needle gun—which we believe has been much exaggerated—for the military genius of Moltke, the fighting qualities of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, and the administrative capacity of Bismark, we nevertheless believe that the organization and equipment of the French army is by far superior of the two. In a short campaign, at least, we feel confident that France would have the best of it. It should be remembered that McMahon is not a Benedek, nor Napoleon a Francis Joseph; neither has it been the habit of French armies to accept one defeat as virtual annihilation.

The Flood in Louisiana.

The New Orleans papers bring us sorrowful accounts of the ravages caused by the breaking away of the Mississippi. Says the *Times:*

What was left by the ravages of war the waters have swept away, and thousands upon thousands of our people, both white and colored, must be relieved by charity or starve. The levee which has just broken was but recently completed at a cost to the State of nearly half a million dollars. On it our people have staked their credit and their hopes, and the investment has proved an utter loss. Not only will the crops and stock of thousands of our citizens be lost, but they will be driven from their homes and be subjected to swamp fevers and other ailments which will greatly add to the burden of their miseries. A month earlier than usual the waters have attained an unusual height—one never before known at this season of the year—and from all quarters come cries of melting snows and still greater floods.

It is now quite evident that with the breaking up of our old plantation system, which virtually made every riparian proprietor and planter an overseer of the levees on which his success in life depended, we have no sufficient combination of local interests left to afford our people adequate protection from the danger of annual floods. Unless a comprehensive national plan be adopted we greatly fear that the Father of Waters will be left master of the situation, and that much of the rich lowlands of Louisiana will have to be abandoned to their old tenants, the alligator and the gar.

Says the *Price Current:*

We have before mentioned that all the alluvial lands from above Vicksburg to Cairo, embracing the finest cotton producing region in all the South were many feet under water, and we have also spoken of the crevasse at the Roman plantation, sixty miles above the city, on the right bank, which may possibly involve the destruction of most of the crops in five of the most productive sugar growing parishes of the State, and, at the same time, cause immense losses and suffering, by damage to houses, fences, loss of stock, &c. Now we are called upon to record the giving way of the Grand Levee in Point Coupee, which has recently been constructed at an immense outlay, and our latest accounts forbid all hope of the break being mended; also, we learn of a break at the Hawes Harris Levee, said to be a bad one. This last mentioned break is near the division line of Carroll and Madison, both of which are large cotton producing parishes.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

The Meadville *Republican* of Wednesday says: The Board of Directors met at the office of the A. & G. W. R. Co. yesterday to take such action as was necessary to transfer the management to the Receiver. Two sessions were held yesterday and another this morning. The President, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., and General Superintendent, General D. McLaren, tendered their resignations to take effect on the 1st of May. General McLaren in a pungent letter replied to the strictures of Mr. James McHenry and other English capitalists in regard to the management. The letters of other officials on the same subject were also laid before the meeting. This morning, by direction of the Board, Mr. J. J. Shryock, Vice President, turned over the books, papers and affairs of the Company to the charge of Gen. Potter, the Receiver. The various departments, we are informed, will remain under their present managers for the present, at least. Whether any changes will be made is not yet certainly known.

An Appeal from the South.

The following was addressed to the late Hon. David Ritchie (the writer evidently being ignorant of his decease,) and has been handed to us for publication, by the Administrator of the Ritchie estate. It is a piteous cry, which though it cannot be heeded by the ears to which it was addressed, should awaken a response from those whose privilege it is to take part in the affairs of life:

LANCASTERVILLE, S. C., March 21, 1867.

FRIEND RITCHIE: This section of our common country is famine-stricken, and asks relief.

Do, let me entreat you, devise some means for our relief. I have made an appeal to your Mayor. Allow me to ask you to call on him and say a word for us.

Yours truly, J. F. G. METTAG.

Anticipated Overflow in Louisiana.

The New Orleans *Price Current* says "it is now generally apprehended that our planting interest is again to suffer ruinous disasters from the overflow. Not only the cotton lands in the bottoms above Vicksburg, but the whole fertile district on the right bank of the river, including large portions of the parishes of St. James, St. John the Captist, St. Charles, Plaquemines and Lafourche seem destined to be submerged. The result must be most serious, not only with regard to its effect in reducing the crops and in the losses it must occasion to both Northern and Southern men who have embarked their capital in planting, but also to the suffering it may cause among the destitute freedmen."

An Old Robbery Explained.

It will be remembered that, in January, 1858, the treasury of Coshocton county, Ohio, was robbed of some $22,000, and it was given out that it was done by a gang of thieves. It seems that the sheriff, hearing unusual noise in that office, rushed in and found the Treasurer lying on the floor gagged, his keys taken from him, and that amount of money missing. Several suits have since been commenced, which have led to the arrest of the Treasurer, Samuel Ketchum, and Sheriff David Rodebarer, on the charge of being the real authors of the robbery.

GOV. ORR, of South Carolina, in a speech last week, said:

"While the Constitutional Amendment was proposed to South Carolina as a State, and our own volition in that capacity could be exercised, I opposed its adoption; but the act of Congress recently passed has assumed that this country is a conquered territory, and we a conquered people, and consequently that that body has a right to dictate terms. The *power* exists in that body to dictate those terms, it is certain for the next two years, and when they place themselves squarely and broadly upon that platform, I for one do not propose to go to the Supreme Court or anywhere else for the purpose of disputing that power; but, in good faith, I will accept the terms, humiliating as they may be, and openly, fairly and squarely urge their adoption before our people."

This seems to be about the average of Southern disposition, and action fairly corresponds.

MR. GREELEY was in Washington on Monday and had an interview with the President. Some men can have frequent sittings with Andy, and suffer no detriment; but when others look at him a howl is raised.

RIOT IN LUZERNE COUNTY.—The Sheriff of Luzerne county telegraphed to Governor Geary on Saturday, that a serious riot was then existing in Hazelton and Foster townships, in that county; that his authority was resisted with success; that armed and organized forces were necessary, and that he had issued orders calling out Captain Ellis's company of Wyoming Veterans. Soon after, Captain Ellis telegraphed that the Sheriff had ordered him out to quell the riot, and asked for further orders. The Governor telegraphed to prominent citizens of Luzerne county, who advised him of the exact condition of affairs. He then sent orders to Captain Ellist ordering him to hold his company in readiness for further orders; but in no event to move without orders from him. It is officially understood that the cause of the riot is a strike for higher wages—the majority attempting to prevent the minority from working.

TURF CIVILIZATION.—Wherever British civilization extends, horse racing follows as a matter of course. No people that ever existed have so identified themselves nationally with a special sport or pastime as the English have with what they call "the turf." They have half a dozen meetings every year in each of the old East Indian Provinces; Australia is more jockeyfied than the old country itself, and China has been startled out of its conservative propriety by Hong Kong "Derbies" and "St. Legers." The people they have last astonished with this irrepressible passion are the Japanese. The Japan *Times*—an Anglo-American paper—gives a full report of the "first winter meeting" held under the auspices of the "Yokohama Race Club." According to this account the Japs rather enjoyed the new sensation afforded them.

THE election of a part of the Democratic ticket in Connecticut does not excite much sensation among the better informed of the successful party. The small fry, who have been so long without anything to hurrah over, are more vociferous—glad to have even a small occasion for a shout. The result was announced to the President, though not so ostentatiously as the proceedings of the Philadelphia Conservative Convention were. The Connecticut intelligence, though gratifying, does not appear to have stirred the fountain of joyous tears at the White House, as the Convention did. But the partial relapse of that State into its old Democratic condition, after an interval of political health and virtue for a few years, is too precarious a joy to make much account of, except by the less sagacious of the party.

JEFF. DAVIS ACQUITTED.—According to the Chicago *Times* "Jefferson Davis has already been tried and the trial has resulted in his acquittal." It contends that as he was indicted for treason, in levying war against the United States, the fact of his being the Executive head of a separate Confederacy at once invalidates the charge. Either this view must be accepted, says the *Times*, or the Southern States have never been out of the Union at all and are entitled to immediate and unconditional representation in Congress. There is about a column of this sort of sophistical bosh, all of which the *Times* evidently thinks unanswerable argument.

SATAN REBUKING SIN.—That pure and virtuous representative of incorruptible journalism and the highly moral classes, which is conducted by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, preaches a long homily on the "Immorality of Politicians," taking for its text the nomination of Mr. P. T. Barnum as a candidate for Congress in Connecticut. It congratulates Connecticut on its rejection of "a showman and self-proclaimed humbug whose perception of right and wrong was so obtuse that he gloried in his shame, justifying deceit and adopting the vile maxim that the end sanctifies the means." It should be remembered in estimating the value of this excellent article that the establishment of Mr. Barnum "does not advertise in the New York *Herald!*"

EVADING PROHIBITION.—The liquor sellers and drinkers of Boston have broken out into open rebellion against the decree shutting down on beer and cider. They could stand the deprivation of whisky, but contrabanding cider was the last feather that broke the back of their patience. Most of the saloons which were closed have been opened again, and are doing a thriving business. Great numbers of drinking clubs have also been formed, and the constables are powerless to stop the consumption, which is greater now than ever. A favorite expedient, while the embargo was enforced, was the consumption of mince pies thoroughly saturated with brandy. Two pies were equivalent to a mild drunk.

VERY LITTLE MOVING.—The indications this year are that there will be very little moving in New York on the first of May—the day when changes of residence are usually made in the metropolis. As there are no houses and but few parts of houses to let, tenants have no alternative but to stay where they are, and submit to such increase of rent as landlords or real estate agents may please to put upon them. They prefer to bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of. It is said a good many people talk seriously of camping out somewhere under canvass during the summer.

CORN HUSK PAPER.—After innumerable experiments with the fibres of an endless variety of vegetables it has been found that the husk of the common Indian corn posesses the qualities required in the manufacture of paper in a greater degree than any other material that has been tried. The Cleveland *Herald* estimates that in 1862 the loyal States alone produced about 600,000,000 bushels of corn, and at the present time the amount yielded by the whole country is estimated to be 1,000,000,000 bushels, producing 3,125,000 tons of husks, which, at $20 per ton—a low price—would yield the large sum of $62,500,000 from an article heretofore almost entirely overlooked in our domestic economy.

THE city of Philadelphia is agitated with the water question. Judge Brewster, a few days ago, called the attention of the Grand Jury to the condition of the Schuylkill water and recommended an investigation into its qualities. No city can neglect the question of its water supply, and there is no higher duty than that of procuring for the inhabitants a bountiful supply of pure water. In all ages of the world among civilized people this has been recognized—except in certain places we might mention in our own day.

WISE PRECAUTIONS.—Already they are taking measures in St. Louis to defend themselves against a possible attack of the cholera. The police are instructed to visit and inspect private residences and compel the occupants to cleanse them thoroughly. The streets are to be purified and every species of known nuisance abated. According to all accounts the authorities there are acting with great vigor. We suppose our authorities will wait for the cholera to actually come before any efforts are made in the same direction here.

EXETER HALL SYMPATHY.—William Henry Brown—colored and a Doctor of Medicine—who represents the Republic of Liberia as Consul at Tocquay, England, says that, having secured space in the Paris Exposition, he applied to distinguished Exeter Hall sympathizers for aid toward getting Liberian productions there. He met with the general response that "the British feeling against the parent Northern States was so strong that assistance must be declined." Dr. Brown indignantly exclaims: "So much for British sympathy and sincerity!"

THE steamer Great Republic—a monument of Pittsburgh skill and enterprise—is extorting unqualified encomiums at every point she touches. The Southerners have a steamer named the Robert E. Lee on which they depended to match her; but no attempt is made to put her into the same class with the Great Republic. The qualities of the latter for speed will be tested on her trip up the river from New Orleans. The COMMERCIAL's correspondent on board will report her as she goes.

NOTHING NOR NOBODY.—The Macon (Ga.) *Journal and Messenger* has come to the conclusion that President Johnson represents nothing nor nobody, and that, therefore, he should be let go "like the Confederate notes." It furthermore says it prefers old Ben. Wade, old Thad. Stevens, and old Horace Greeley to Johnson of Tennessee and Johnson of Maryland. Johnson stock don't seem to amount to much in Macon.

ONE motive, which with some would probably be a strong one for forming the Russian treaty, has all at once collapsed. England don't care a fig for it, and the idea of spiting her don't exist in the case.

CONCERNING MARRIAGE.—We find in the Philadelphia *Ledger* some two-thirds of an editorial column devoted to the subject of Matrimony. It contains a great deal of sensible reflection and excellent advice; only the trouble is that it might fill a page of its daily issue with the same kind of matter, for years and years together, without inducing marriageable Young America to reflect in unison, or do other than regard its advice with cool indifference. It seeks to inculcate the idea that "marriage is for life." Unfortunately the doctrine is not sustained by the practice of the divorce courts in Indiana and other States.

THURLOW WEED, in the N. Y. *Commercial*, is particularly severe on Ex-Senator Harris for seeking the appointment from the President of Minister to Austria. "The Ex-Senator," says Mr. Weed, "while canvassing for a re-election (lightning don't often strike twice in the same place), was blatant for the President's impeachment. What a protuberant amount of cheek and utter abnegation of self-respect in such a man to ask office from the President! But office-begging is about the worst species of mendacity, and with played-out members of Congress degenerates, finally, into the asking for 'old clothes.'" It should be remembered that Mr. Weed bears Senator Harris an ancient grudge.

WEDDING CARDS.—This important species of stationery is undergoing various symptoms of revolutionary chance. Artistic design is running into the extravagant and indefinite, not infrequently failing to stop short of the grotesque. The "egg-shell" style of cards and the "crystalized" are among the latest phases of development. Several new styles of type have also been introduced and each succeeding wedding of prominence produces a pleasant surprise in this line. The only real trouble with wedding cards is that some friends of the happy pair are sure to be accidentally overlooked in the distribution, thus entailing much needless heart-burning and discontent,

IT is complained by the Detroit Board of Trade that the tolls on the Erie canal are onerous, and that body has appointed a committee to proceed to Albany to procure a reduction. It is manifestly the policy of New York to adopt a favorable policy, else the committee of the West will force the Niagara ship canal—a route that will cut off one-half the Erie canal tolls. And it is the duty of every State to wide open its gates to the internal commerce of the country.

A BANG AT BUTLER.—It appears to be a political maxim of the day to let no occasion pass for saying something illnatured or brutal about General Butler. The last bang at him comes from the New York *World*, which says:

"The cession of Russian America was solicited by Secretary Seward, in order to make Gen. Butler the 'first Territorial Governor thereof,' on the principle that 'no American can stand it more than a year.'"

Now this is simply malicious, without being either witty or humorous.

THE old English law term, to designate an unmarried woman, was *spinster*. It was so applied, no doubt, in consequence of the principal employment in which they spent their time. To many of the sex, especially in their younger years, the name might still be applicable, but with reference to a different style of spinning and a different kind of yarn. Such distaffs, spinning wheels and reels as their grandmothers or even their mothers used, our girls have never seen, and yet many of them are great spinsters in their way.

GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.—Governor Geary held a reception at the Executive Mansion, Harrisburg, Thursday evening, which was attended by the members of both branches of the Legislature, heads of departments and ex-members of the Legislature present in the capital. The guests partook of an excellent collation. The rooms were decorated with flags, and the white star, the badge of Gen. Geary's late division, was prominently displayed. Not a drop of liquor was served to the guests.

THE counsel of Surratt have, it is alleged, determined to make formal application for Booth's diary, on the ground it will be of great importance to their client, as going to show that Booth looked to no aid or comfort in the work of assassination at the hands of John Surratt. Charles O'Connor is said to have accepted the post of consulting attorney in the preparation of the defense.

OF the twenty-three millions Pennsylvania State loan, just awarded, $823,312 05 were at 5 per cent. per annum, and $12,086,686 95 at 6 per cent. per annum. Of the 5 per cent. loan, $92,850 were for the shortest term; $90,479 88 for the fifteen year loan, and $729,983 17 for the long, or twenty-five years loan. Of the 6 per cent. loan, $4,907,150 were for the short loan; $7,909,520 12 for the medium loan, and $9,270,016 83 for the long loan.

THE THEOLOGICAL ANIMUS OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The April number of the *Congregational Review* has a sharp but courteous criticism on the alleged unfriendliness of the *Atlantic* towards evangelical religion. It avers, that "no candid mind can examine the history and tendency of the magazine in question, without coming to the conclusion that it is, and has for some time been, conducted in the interest of rationalism, or refined infidelity."

IT will gratify the country to hear that the Secretary of the Interior has commenced an investigation of the manner in which the census has been taken in years past, and will make some preliminary remarks in his next annual report to the President, on the manner in which the census of 1870 should be taken. It is to be hoped that the time allowed to the census-takers will be shortened, although it may not be practicable to have the entire work done in one day, as in Great Britain.

A STRAW IN THE WIND.—While unusual attention is paid by the Emperor and Court of Austria to the Italian ambassador the Russian representative is treated with a marked coolness that almost approaches incivility. This is unquestionably a straw showing which way the wind will blow in the event of a general war in Europe.

SCARCITY OF DWELLING HOUSES.—The Zanesville *Courier* complains of the scarcity of dwelling houses in that city, and says that not less than fifty families there have been compelled to give up housekeeping. One family, consisting of three grown up women, two men and five or six children, occupy a shanty on the County Fair Grounds, and another family is camping in the woods near-by.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.—A telegraphic dispatch from Newberne, North Carolina, lately announced the election of "Major" Jack Hughes, the ex-rebel candidate for the State Senate, by a unanimous vote, adding that the negroes took part in the election. It appears now that no other candidate was running, and that five negroes were induced to vote for the Major.

THE Republicans in Ohio will hold their State Convention on Wednesday, the 19th of June. Counties will be entitled to one representative for each 500 votes, or fraction over 250 votes, cast for Secretary of State last fall. This will make the Convention to consist of 512 delegates.

HAVING published the condition of the President's bank account—as the result of the impeachment inquiry—the press of the country is holding itself in the expectation of knowing what the relations are between Mr. Johnson and his washerwoman.

AN interesting item of news—highly suggestive in itself—is printed in the San Francisco papers. An order was received from Japan for $10,000 worth of leather to be used for military accouterments, which was filled by the firt steamer, and by this time has been made use of in Japan.

MR. GREELEY has presented an elegantly bound copy of his *American Conflict* to Governor Geary, who is one of the conspicuous characters in the scenes it so faithfully describes.

THE Detroit *Free Press*, after a fair trial of about a year, has thrown aside the quarto and resumed the folio form. It took on the former as a whim and the latter as the result of experience.

THE largest paper mill in the world is about to go into operation at Greenville, Connecticut. It will turn out 35,000 pounds of printing paper per day, and is expected to produce a decline in price.

A vigorous campaign for manhood and womanhood suffrage is to be waged in Kansas before the next election.

PERSONAL.

—A regiment of mounted rifles will soon be organized in Montana, under the immediate auspices and encouragement of Gen. Meagher, to be known as the Mountain Mounted Rifles. The regiment will be thoroughly organized and equipped.

—Miss Ida Lewis, daughter of the lighthouse keeper at Lime Rock, off Newport, R. I., saved a man from freezing to death recently. This is the fifth life she has saved during the past few months.

—Dr. Cumming, of "The Great Tribulation," and other doleful theological works, was lately black-balled at the Athenæum Club in London, where he was up for election, by a very large majority of its members.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "Among Martin Van Buren's papers was found a voluminous autobiography, but breaking off just before the beginning of his Presidential term, and so wanting its best value for the world.

—Edward Heath, the new Mayor of New Orleans, by virtue of Gen. Sheridan's appointment, is a native of Litchfield, Mass., and has lived at New Orleans 25 years.

—Another American sensation announced for the Paris exhibition period is the advent of Mr. Sothern in his famous role of Dundreary. This will be sure to succeed, because it is the caricature of an Englishman.

—The telegraph match between P. H. Burns, the champion operator of New England and New York, and Mr. P. Bleakney, of Pittsburgh, has been postponed for the present. Mr. Burns has expressed his willingness to make a match with any other operator in the United States for any amount less than $300, one-half of the money th be donated to some charitable institution; the number of words to be sent not to exceed five hundred.

—The newest feature of fashionable gossip dealt in some of the weekly papers, is a detailed description of the ladies' street dresses, mentioning the wearers by name. This is an experiment which only the Jenkinses of Paris have been bold enough to venture upon.

—Mr. John Stewart Mill, it is reported from London, will go into the English Liberal Cabinet, in case the present Ministry is defeated in Parliament. Mr. Mill will be offered the Secretaryship of State for India. He spent the greater part of his life in the office of the East India Company before the control of the East was transferred to the British Government.

—Count Bismarck recently presented a faithful but poor secretary with a portfolio bound like a book, in which were deposited five thousand thalers. On meeting his secretary next day, the count asked him if he had perused the volume. "Yes, your highness," said the secretary, "and I am so captivated by its contents that I am waiting the appearance of the second volume with feelings of the greatest interest." The count smiled, but said nothing. A few days afterward the secretary received a second portfolio, bound and filled like the first, and on the title-page of which was the sentence; "This work is complete in two volumes."

—Gen. Pope will establish his headquarters at Atlanta. They will not be "in the saddle" this time.

—Ex-Governor W. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, has written a letter positively refusing to become a candidate for election to the Fortieth Congress.

—The friends of George, the Count Johannes, will be glad to learn that he has been admitted to practice in the Courts of the State of New York. After the oath was administered to him, in the Supreme Court, he was warmly congratulated by the members of the profession practicing in that Court. This is a case for Mr. Bergh to attend to. Compelling a jury to listen to one of the Count's long-winded speeches would be an unquestionable case of cruelty to animals.

—Joseph R. Hawley, who was the Republican candidate for Governor at the recent Connecticut election, is a native of Robeson county, North Carolina. James L. English, the successful Democratic candidate, is a native of Connecticut.

—The Mobile *Advertiser* is down on its old hero and says: "The letter of General Beauregard does not entitle him to add to the reputation of soldier and patriot that of statesman or political philosopher."

—A farmer named Butcher, in good circumstances, and a zealous member of the Methodist church, living in Putnam county, Indiana, hung himself in his barn on Monday morning last. Why a person of his name should want to butcher himself does not appear.

—David Horth was sent to the New York City Prison by Justices Dowling and Kelly, for killing a cat in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

—Jacob Kauffmann, an old and respectable citizen of Mansfield, Ohio, who was on Monday elected Treasurer of the city, died the same night, of congestion of the brain.

—A young lady named Eller, living in Hamilton county, Indiana, was suffering intensely in the last stages of hyprophobia, with every prospect of death. All ordinary remedies having failed, she has been relieved by the use of bromide of potassium, recommended by some European physicians as a remedy. Six days have elapsed since it was first administered, and the symptoms are favorable for her recovery.

—The Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Post* affects to have information that a mighty effort is to be put forth this summer, within the Republican party of Ohio, to defeat Ben Wade's re-election to the Senate. The Ohio Legislature to be chosen next October will have the disposal of the matter, and Sherman, Schenck and other politicians, are already setting their pins against "Old Ben." The scheme is shallow and "Old Ben" will wade through it without much difficulty.

—Mr. Bergh and Mr. Barnum are again quarreling because the boa at the New York Museum is fed with live rabbits.

—The Brooklyn *Union* says that Madam Rosa, in a recent concert, sustained a high note twenty-three seconds.

—Several of the Paris journals state that the King of Portugal has engaged the first floor of the Hotel Bristol for the period of the Exposition, at the rate of 1,500 francs per day!

—Garibaldi persists in shocking his English adorers. The other day he publicly baptised a baby in "the name of God and of the legislator Jesus."

—The wife of Hon. Joseph A. Wright, Minister to Berlin, writes, under date of March 3, concerning the illness of her husband: "Last week, Count Bismarck called and spent an hour or two, and tried to pursuade him to change his physicians for the homœopathic school, saying that since he (the Count) had changed his, his health had vastly improved—though he thinks the least one has to do, generally, with the doctors the better.

—Edward D. Neil, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction in Minnesota, and for three years one of the Secretaries of the President, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Education, about to be organized.

—Philip Heinrich, late Secretary of a Prussian railroad, has been arrested in Chicago, under the extradition treaty, for alleged forgeries to the amount of over $50,000, committed in Prussia.

—A lady of Hudson, New Hampshire, whose maiden name was Elliot, married for her successive husbands three men, respectively named Winn, Burns and Daiken, who were Yankee soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and fought together in the battle of Bunker Hill. Some of her sons also served in defense of the country in the war of 1812, and some of her grandsons likewise aided in suppressing the late rebellion.

—Mrs. Avonia Brooke, *nee* Jones, the American actress, now in Scotland, is always attended by a very large Newfoundland dog, endowed with wonderful intelligence. He is admitted into the *salons* which his mistress graces; in railway carriages and steamboats he holds his place by her side, in defiance of rules; he sleeps beneath her bed, sits in a private box with her at the theater, and watches over her at rehearsals.

—The New York *Gazette* has the following about the family that owned the Lindell House, St. Louis: "Not quite a year ago Mr. Henry Ames died in St. Paul, Minnesota, of paralysis. He left the hotel to his only son, a lad of some ten or twelve years, while his wife and daughter were each provided with handsome fortunes. Many of the young ladies of this city will remember Miss Ames, who was educated at one of our fashionable up-town boarding-schools in 1862-3-4. Mr. Ames accumulated his vast wealth by filling large Government contracts during the war, he being engaged in the pork-packing business. He was in company with his brother, Mr. Edgar Ames, who still carries on the business. Mrs. Edgar Ames is said to be the finest looking woman in St. Louis. The loss of the hotel, although a serious one, does not impoverish the family."

HONEST LEGISLATORS.—The Bedford *Inquirer* approves of the course of Representatives Richards and Weller, because their votes have been in strict accordance with the best interests of their constituents, and because "they are strictly honest." It says: "This is saying much for men who have to meet face to face such an amount of venality and corruption as stalks abroad in the Capitol of Pennsylvania. The men who maintain their integrity in Harrisburg during this session of the Legislature, should have their statues placed in the rotunda of the capitol with the inscription in letters of gold, 'While the masses were corrupted we maintained our integrity.'"

STATE ITEMS.

The Petroleum Center *Era* states that Mr. Pinkerton, Postmaster at Pioneer, has absconded with quite a sum of other people's earnings, not to mention the small account with Uncle Sam.

There has been money enough raised in Petroleum Center to purchase a fire apparatus, and they are now in want of men to man the machine.

A fever has broken out in the Philadelphia county prison, which has attacked not only a number of the inmates, but also one of the inspectors of that institution, Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, and some of the officers.

The Venango *Spectator* of Friday says: A young man named Anderson, who resided near Pittsburgh when at home, was so badly burned at the Sampson well, at Pioneer, on Friday last, that he died in six hours afterward.

The *Petrolian* is the name of W. R. Johns's new semi-weekly paper, the first number of which was issued last week at Oil City. Mr. Johns is the pioneer newspaper man of the oil regions, and understands the wants and interests of that section thoroughly. The *Petrolian* is a handsome looking sheet.

The oil refinery belonging to Messrs. Lowry & Forester, a short distance above Pioneer, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The building was ignited by a barrel of oil which rolled from the top of the hill and burst in the vicinity. The fire occurred in the evening, and in less than an hour the entire property was consumed. The loss is reported heavy and without insurance.

Forty prisoners have been sent from Erie county to the Western Penitentiary during the last year. The convictions exhibit almost every crime in the calendar.

Dr. M. C. Egbert, the oil millionaire, and family, have left their residence at Petroleum Center for New York, where they will take the steamer for Liverpool *en route* to the Paris Exposition.

About four weeks ago, an old man named Burns, a resident of Munster township, Cambria county, was visited by five robbers who relieved him of some six or seven hundred dollars. No clue was had to the money until one day last week Mr. Burns was notified that his money had been placed in bank, in a neighboring town, to his credit, the money having been returned through the offices of the confessional.

Allegheny College, Meadville, has one hundred and fifty-three students. The College and Society libraries contain over ten thousand volumes.

The Venango *Spectator* says: Mr. Wm. R. Crawford, of this borough, has just finished his fourteenth attempt to get oil since 1860. Mr. Crawford has bored thirteen of what are called in the vernacular of the region, dry holes. He has been eminently successful in drilling more than a mile of earth and rock as innocent of grease as the common run of corned beef in this neighborhood. Yet he has never despaired. With a philosophy that out-Tuppers Tupper, he has left one hole and proceeded to make another. His fourteenth attempt was rewarded on Saturday last by a "strike" of the oleaginous on the Foster farm, seven miles below Franklin. The well is now pumping about thirty barrels and the prospect is that he will be repaid for his unparalleled pluck and perseverance.

About ten o'clock on Monday morning a fight came off at Hydetown between two roughs named Abe Kightlinger and John Mayer. During the first round Mayer's nose was broken and on the third or fourth round he failed to come to time, when his friends threw up the sponge. No arrest were made.

The Sheriff of Warren county offers a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest of Ben Hogan, a noted rough of the oil regions, charged with murder.

A little daughter of Mrs. Michael Murphy, of Hemlock, Cambria county, was crushed to death on the 28th ult., by the falling of the roof of a stable, to which she had gone to feed some cattle.

The dwelling house of Joseph Stiffler, Esq., at Canoe Creek, Blair county, was totally destroyed by fire last Saturday night. It is said the fire originated from a defective flue. All the furniture, beds, etc., were destroyed. The loss is estimated at near $2,000.

Another jail delivery took place at Uniontown, Fayette county, one night last week. Five prisoners made their escape, two of whom, however, were re-arrested.

The fine large frame residence of Mr. Joseph R. Frick, on the bank of the Allegheny river in Manor township, Armstrong county, was totally destroyed by fire, together with all the furniture, &c., at ten o'clock, on Sunday evening, 31st ult. The fire was occasioned by the ignition of a bottle of benzine, the flames from which spread so rapidly that all efforts to save the property proved unavailing. Mr. Frick has during the last eighteen months, suffered severely in losses by fire, upon three different occasions, in the oil region, up the Allegheny, where he had been extensively engaged in the oil business.

The new English Luthern church, in Johntown, will be dedicated early in May. The building will cost $30,000.

The several bills of indictment against Wm. C. Stevenson, Lambert R. Walker and William Farson, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, in connection with the Monongalia Oil Company, have been ignored by the Grand Jury of Philadelphia.

On the first of April, the Collector of the Nineteenth District seized the brewery of Philip Lenhart, in Warren county, together with all the malt, fixtures, machinery, etc., etc., for making false returns of the amount of ale and beer manufactured and sold. On Saturday last an oil refinery, in Irvineton, Warren county, was seized upon alleged false returns. The latter charge is not yet fully established, but government officials have been appointed to supervise the affairs of each.

An important oil suit, relating to the case of the "Shaw Farm," near Pithole, involving $86,000, was tried in Syracuse, New York, last week. Result not known yet.

A Law Library has been established at Erie. The fund is derived from fines imposed by the Court for violations of the Excise law, a special enactment by the Legislature last winter imposing an additional fine of $5 for each case in addition to the usual penalties.

At the commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, held at the Academy of Music on the 14th ult., the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Major General S. W. Crawford, formerly commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

Work on the Tionesta Valley railroad will be commenced next week. This road will develop a section of country covered with lumber and rich in minerals.

Paul M. Dishong, a resident of Belfast, Fulton county, on the 14th of February, sold his wife, Mary Ann, and their children, to James Wilson, "which is the churn pedler," for seventeen dollars. The article of agreement was signed by all the parties concerned James Wilson adding after his signature, "now proprietor of Mary Ann Dishong."

IS THE EXPOSITION A FAILURE?—It has been very generally assumed, because everything was not in readiness at the opening of the great Paris Exposition, that it must necessarily prove a failure. A report was spread that the London *Times* had resolved, with malice aforethought, and no matter whether it was good or bad, to write it down. With its usual propensity to imitate the policy of the *Times*, the New York *Herald* takes the hint and comes out with a long taunting article, ridiculing international exhibitions in general, and this Paris one in particular. In spite of these manifestations of journalistic enmity, however, we would not recommend those who have made arrangements to spend the summer in the French capital, to change their minds. Many years will elapse before there will be another such opportunity of seeing it to such unusual advantage. As to the incompleteness which marred the effect of the opening, that will all be remedied in two or three weeks. The affair is a pet project of the Emperor, and Napoleon does not often fail in anything on which he has set his heart, the Mexican *fiasco*, to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE papers in different parts of the State speak with indignation of the condition of things in Schuylkill county. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says it is unsafe for persons not connected with the secret associations, to go abroad from their houses at night. The Erie *Dispatch* says, these associations are composed almost exclusively of foreigners, miners,—mostly Irish,—who will not allow anybody to work, except on terms that they approve. Other papers declare that robberies and murders are committed in open day, and that there is not force sufficient to prevent it, or to bring the guilty to punishment; it being impossible to get testimony or to empanel a jury. The appeal lately made to the Legislature, has been successful to the extent of securing an organization of an extra police force of armed men, one hundred in number. But if the representations made of the organized bands of robbers and murderers be correct, one hundred men will be insufficient to suppress these lawless bandits.

PAYING IN GOLD.—With that disinterested regard for the national credit and the welfare of the public generally, which are known to characterize persons elected to political positions, the members of the Kentucky and Wisconsin Legislatures have passed acts requiring the payment of their own salaries in gold. Arkansas has been trying to follow suit, but the precious metal is so scarce in that State as to compel a compromise. Members are to be paid in greenbacks at the ruling rate of premium on gold.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A gentleman in Albany has had his life insured for $140,000.

The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a resolution granting $100,000 to railroad companies for every twenty miles of road hereafter built in the State.

The 950-acre Daniel Webster farm at Hanover, New Hampshire, is for sale—the furniture used by the Great Expounder included.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has decided that compulsory assessments for grading, paving, flagging, sewerage, &c., imposed by municipal corporations, and actually paid by the taxpayer within the year for which income tax is payable, may be deducted from income.

The loss of life by the earthquake in the Island of Mystelene, on the 6th of March, was fearful. About a thousand persons were buried under the ruins of the chief town, and some hundreds in Molino, while almost every village has its list of similar calamities.

Molded peat is to be applied under an English patent to the manufacture of picture frames, moldings, decorations, etc., in the manner of *papier mache* or hard rubber.

When the Canadian authorities undertook to blow up Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, some weeks ago, they neglected to properly arrange the charge of powder, and the explosion only had the effect to throw down some pieces.

The United States District Court of Kansas has granted an injunction against the collection of taxes on lands belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad in that State.

A distinguished London surgeon has taken the lecture room to reassure the ladies in regard to the "*chignon* fallacy." He says the "organisms" are neither entozoa nor epizoa, but only oozoa, which are comparatively harmless.

The proposed London Aqueduct to bring water from the Westmoreland Lakes, as estimated, will be 138 miles long, deliver 83,000,000 gallons a day, and cost over $22,000,000.

The spy business has become a regular trade in Paris. You can go to an office, and for a price and in good time, find out all about your neighbors, your wife, your husband, your friends and your enemies.

Henry Cox, who owns the land on both sides of Butler's celebrated ditch, the Dutch Gap Canal, has filled it up by making a road at the upper end, in order to make the island accessible. The Richmond authorities at one time proposed to improve the canal for navigation, but they took no action, and as the island was remarkably fertile the owner was unwilling to lose the use of it.

The expedition which Dr. Burleigh had arranged to be made across the continent by a party of Congressmen and others, has been abandoned, for fear the Indians would prove too much for them.

The Leavenworth *Times* says grasshoppers are being hatched by thousands on dry sandy slopes, and no little trouble is anticipated from them.

Twelve thousand five hundred and sixty emigrants arrived at Castle Garden last month.

The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a resolution to amend the State Constitution by giving the right of suffrage to women.

The General Assembly of Michigan has recently passed a bill authorizing the Roman Catholic Bishops of that State and their successors in office, to hold property in trust for the use of the church.

Active steps have been taken to construct a bridge over the Mississippi at Dubuque, to cost $1,000,000. The work will be under the act of Congress.

As an evidence of the immense emigration setting into Missouri, there were entered in the land office at Springfield, on the first, second and fourth days of this month, 43,360 acres of land, 32,650 acres being entered under the homestead act, the remainder with agricultural college scrip and land warrants.

The banking house of Purvis & Co., Baltimore, has suspended, but will pay a large percentage. The failure of a house in New York for which it was indorser, is the alleged cause.

Suits have been commenced in Cincinnati for "little bills" contracted when the President was "swinging round the circle" in that city. There are several such legacies scattered all along the route.

We learn that straw suitable for paper making cannot be produced in quantities sufficient to supply the paper mills, without much difficulty. So marked is the scarcity that clean wheat straw is selling for more than twenty dollars per ton. Farmers who have stacks of wheat or rye straw in good order, should be aware that those stacks are as good as gold mines.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The annual production of diamonds is estimated at $4,400,000.

The city of Newark, New Jersey, contains over twenty-eight thousand Germans. It has two German daily papers—the *Freie Zeitung* and *Volksman*—and numberless lager beer saloons.

Dr. M. B. Renslow has made a microscopic examination of several hams, and has found in one of them encysted trichinæ, as numerous as 48,600 in a cubic inch. In a fragment of muscle from the body of the late Miss Ida Hall, he found them as numerous as 113,400 to the cubic inch.

An ear ring has been invented by an ingenious New England jeweller, which obviates the necessity of piercing the ear. The ordinary hoop is divided in the center and acts as a spring on the lobe of the ear, being adjusted by a screw.

Thirty-eight years ago an Indian woman rode on horseback from Los Angelos to Santa Barbara, using a piece of grape vine as a switch. On reaching her destination she stuck her switch into the ground. It took root, and sixty barrels of wine were made last season from its fruit.

The most wonderful echo in the world is at Austin, Nevada. The guns which were fired there on the morning of Washington's birthday did not cease to reverberate till eight o'clock in the evening.

Burnt cork is to have its triumph in Paris An adventurous Englishman announces that he is going to import "Christy's minstrels" from London, to delight the Parisians at the Salle Valentina, which is now a notorious rendezvous of the demi-monde.

The Lorain (Ohio) county *News* says that "the young ladies of this place walk on their tip-toes, and can't help it, as the waterfalls on the top of their heads draw up their back hair so tightly that they can't put their heels down squarely without great pain."

A well-known banking house on Wall street, New York, has been busy for some days past, paying the annual interest on the Roman loan, to subscribers here. The total amount subscribed to the loan up to the 1st of March was about $2,300,000. Of this amount Louisiana contributed up to the 25th of January $129,025; New York, $106,000; Philadelphia less than $18,000.

The French Emperor has provided, at the public expense, for bringing delegations of the workingmen from all portions of France to see the Exposition. It is also announced that an infirmary has been erected in the immediate vicinity of the Champ de Mars, for the use of any workmen who may meet with an accident or fall sick during their visit. They will be taken care of, and provided with everything health may require, without any expense on their part.

Numerous expedients are reported from Massachusetts to get round the prohibitory liquor law, which is now being enforced with rigor in that State. The latest expedient is the sale of mince pies with a large quantity of brandy in them, or, as a Boston paper expresses it, "about one drunk to each mince pie." These are known as "anti-prohibition pies," and are chiefly sold in the highly exemplary and moral town of Boston.

The increase of celibacy in France, and especially in Paris, says the New York *Post's* Paris correspondent, is still a subject of discussion. The government which wants soldiers, the manufacturers who want hands, the farmers who want laborers, and last, but not least, the women who want husbands, ask everybody, ask each other, ask in perplexity and consternation: "Why don't the men marry?" Pere Hyacinth preaches against celibacy at Notre Dame, the newspapers preach against it at the street corners, yet, as one of them despairingly remarks, in an hour's walk from the Madeline to the Bastile, one may now meet at least a hundred thousand bachelors.

The British ship Kalos, 860 tons, Capt. Morrison, cleared from Savannah, Ga., on last Friday for Liverpool, with a cargo consisting of 2,211 bales of upland cotton, weighing 1,084,196 pounds, valued at $325,258; and 295 bales of Sea Island cotton, weighing 95,204 pounds, valued at $51,000; total weight 1,179,400 pounds; total value $376,268. On the same morning the British barque Dunmore, 401 tons, cleared for Queenstown for orders, with a cargo consisting of 1,310 bales of upland cotton, weighing 621,949 pounds, valued at $192,474 50.

Two or three years ago, Ezra Cornell desired to give half a million of dollars to the establishment of a University in Ithaca, New York, where he resides, and some action of the Legislature was necessary to provide for the acceptance of his gift. Quite a number of members were anxious, for the reasons of a local and denominational character, to get an appropriation for Genessee College—and it turned out that they held the balance of power on the question. So they added to the bill a proviso that Mr. Cornell should give $25,000 to the Genessee College as the condition on which he was allowed to give the half million to his own University! and under this compulsion the bill passed, and Mr. Cornell paid the money. Now a bill has been passed to refund to him that amount from the State Treasury. Pennsylvania is not the only State, nor Pennsylvanians the only people that have to bear the burden of Legislative antics.

New York is to have a Spanish theater.

Governor Wells, of Louisiana, has vetoed a bill appropriating money for the payment of the expenses of the Senators elect from that State.

Within the last few years Boston and the towns in its immediate vicinity, all within a radius of fourteen miles, have lost thirty-five churches by fire.

There are Chinese laborers now on a Louisiana plantation. The coolies are good laborers and sober men. They are industrious, and perfectly satisfied with their new country. In other words, they take the change in their situation very coolly.

It is reported that the trade of Great Britain during the fiscal year 1866 was fourteen per cent. in excess of any previous year. England exported in 1866 goods valued at $944,138,925 in gold, as compared with $829,178,625 in gold in 1865.

A citizen of Warrenton, Virginia, killed a few days since a hen which had not laid for some months. Upon being opened fourteen full-sized eggs—one of them as large as a turkey egg—were taken from her. The shells had not formed. So says the Warrenton *Index*.

The Montgomery *Mail* estimates that if the number of whites disqualified in Alabama averages three hundred in each county, the negroes will have a majority of 5,000 in the State, if they all vote together.

The Gloucester fishing vessels are returning from the George's banks with light fares, and report a generally unfavorable season.

On Saturday, while a steam fire engine returning from a fire, was crossing one of the Erie Canal bridges in Rochester, the flooring gave way, and engine, horses and three men were precipitated into the canal. The men were all more or less injured, one horses was killed, and the steamer badly damaged.

A lady, in Newport, Rhode Island, never goes into the street, and although living within the sound of both steamboats and cars, she has never seen either.

The Louisiana Senate proposes to appropriate $30,000 to defray the expense of test legislation on the Military bill, or any other bills passed by Congress affecting injuriously the State of Louisiana or any citizen or resident thereof.

Although the President's proclamation declaring Nebraska a State in the Union was issued over a month ago, official notice thereof was only received by the territorial officers at Omaha on the 27th ultimo, on which day Gov. Alvin Saunders published his farewell address, and turned over his office to Governor David Butler.

Two negroes named Mackey, and another known as Van, were hung by a mob in Bourbon county, Kansas, last week. They had been confined in jail charged with the murder of Mr. Hayford last fall, but one of the Mackey's escaped. Some officers attempted to arrest him, when he shot and mortally wounded one of them. A posse of citizens subsequently effected the arrest, and immediately hung the prisoner to a tree. The mob then took the other two from the jail and hung them.

Work has already been commenced in removing the rubbish of the Lindell Hotel in St. Louis. It is to be immediately rebuilt. At least that is what the St. Louis papers keep on saying.

BLOOD DIET.—A French physician, one Dr. Marcarel, has successfully employed the warm blood of chickens, ducks and turkeys in his treatment of patients suffering from great poverty of blood and extreme languor and debility. The blood taken from the animal is recieved in a cup, and treated to the teperature of a sand bath. The patient, after swallowing it, may take a spoonful of cherry brandy or cherry wine. Another writer says that he has often directed, in cases of diabeces and great exhaustion of the system, the blood of a calf to be taken at the moment of its escape from the bleeding animal and also chicken's blood of the some warmth; or after it has coagulated it may be cooked with broth and flavored with salt and spices.

We should imagine the last would be the least nauseating way of taking it.

SOME COMPENSATION.—There is one way in which the ignominy of failure and retreat, attaching to Napoleon's Mexican venture, may be to some extent glossed over, if not entirely retrieved. It would be by making a dash with Bazaine's retiring force upon Hayti, and re-annexing it to the French dominion, from which, under Toussaint l'Overture it so bravely wrenched its independence. There are indications of some such project being in the wind. Just as the French army is leaving Mexico an insurrection mysteriously breaks out in Hayti, and President Geffrard follows his predecessor, the *soi-disant* Emperor Soloiuque into Jamaican retirement. Thus though he loses laurels in Mexico, Napoleon might soothe the wounded pride of his people by the occupation of several excellent West Indian Bays.

THE famous tune, well known in the northern parts of the United States, by the name of Yankee Doodle, and a great favorite, has been discovered recently in a fossil state in a remote part of Spain. The announcement that our countryman, William Cullen Bryant, editor, poet, gentleman, has heard the tune in those exterior regions, has taken many of the American people by surprise. They feel as though the Republic itself had suffered detriment by being cut out of the paternity or invention of the National tune. They have been accustomed to regard it as a purely Yankee invention, or perhaps as a spontaneous production of New England soil, that grew up in the neighborhood of Boston, sometime in the spring of 1775. And it strikes them not only with surprise, but with repugnance, to learn that, after whistling it, singing it and hearing it ever since they whistled, sung or heard any thing, it turns out to be, instead of a pure Yankee production, only the echo or progeny of an old Spanish air of unknown antiquity.

A SOUTH CAROLINA correspondent of the New York *Times*, says it is clear the colored men will not vote as a unit. He says there are three classes. First, those who were free before the war, and who will vote with the old white population; second, the idlers who have left the plantations and live a thriftless life, who will go the most Radical ticket they can find; third, the largest class of all, who work and thrive, and who are inclined to support the Republican cause, but will do as their interest dictates. They, however, derive their employment from white men, and will consequently be much influenced by them. They will not be likely to put their livelihood in jeopardy for any mere political end. The writer concludes thus: "In view of these facts, I find that the shrewdest observers here are of opinion that either a majority of the blacks will be found supporting the whites at the polls, or that if this should not be the case, the freedmen's vote will be divided so as to become a matter of little comparative importance."

SOLON ROBINSON attended the late meeting in Charleston, whereat the Republican will was stated, and he writes to the *Tribune* about it as follows:

"The speeches of the colored men, some of which were written carefully, and some spoken wholly off-hand, were all fully equal to any that I have ever heard where speakers and audience were all white. From the speeches and responses to questions, and the hearty cheers given to sentiments expressed, you may be morally certain that this crowd never will follow nor trust 'the men among whom you have lived so long,' as one of the men said, 'as we can see or remember the marks of the slave-driver's lash upon our scarred backs.'"

He estimates there were from 8,000 to 10,000 present.

GALENA DISCOVERY IN BEDFORD COUNTY.—The Hollisdaysburg *Leader* says: "A gentleman reports that, that a few days ago he discovered a very valuable deposit of galena or lead ore, in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, some four miles from the town of Woodberry. A party visited a cave in that neighborhood, and in one of the chambers some mineral substance seemed to fill the crevices of the rock, and upon examining it, it was found to be a lead vein. Subsequent searches disclose the fact, that the surrounding rock contains some excellent veins of this mineral. The owner of the land, whose name we believe is Wagner, refuses to allow parties to attempt its development. He has been offered a good price for his land or for leases, but refuses, either to sell or lease.

THE CONFEDERATE COTTON LOAN.—Some of the foolish people who invested their money in the Confederate cotton loan held a meeting yesterday. It was stated that, as the United States Government was claiming property in this country said to have belonged to the so-called Confederate States, the cotton bondholders had a right to interpose with a prior claim. Resolutions were passed declaring that the bondholders would act in this way, and seek to recover their losses by obtaining possession of the property in this country to which the United States, were laying claim.—*London Star, March 21.*

APRIL with her tears and smiles, with now and then a chilling scowl, is as natural as life. The grass starting, the buds swelling—but who has found a violet?

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1867.

WHIPPING FOR PUNISHMENT.

The whipping post is a doomed "institution." It cannot long survive slavery, its chief advocate, supporter and patron. The lash and the whipping post have even now but a precarious existence, and appear but rarely and timidly before the public eye. Ere long the public whipping of culprits will take its place in history along with the antecedent barbarities of cropping their ears and branding their foreheads or cheeks. Notwithstanding its wide prevalence and high antiquity, it will fall into disuse, with the abolition of slavery, and be reckoned among its obsolete and exploded accompaniments.

And yet, it might be difficult to assign sound and sufficient reasons for the odium that is attached to it, as a mode of punishing crime. Imprisonment is, in many cases, no punishment, furnishing lodging and subsistence, without labor, at the expense of other people. This is the *beau ideal* of happiness to some persons. There is a class of petty criminals, utterly void of self-respect or moral principle, living at other people's expense by alternate pilfering and imprisonment—persons inexpressibly lazy, whose appetites are the only lively and vigorous functions about them. This class of persons, we should not seriously object to having touched up with the lash a little, under the sentence of a Court. We do not propose it, of course, and we do not think any strong argument could be made for it. And when we get the work-house finished and in operation, a far better mode of dealing with them will be available.

We make a distinction, however, between the lash and the rod—the one a penal infliction of a civil tribunal accompanied with the idea of ignominy, which must and ought to be attached to the punishment of crime, and the other a parental discipline, purely reformatory in its designs and operation. And even this last, unless employed with great discretion and moderation, lies open to somewhat of the same prejudice and objection that are raised against the former. The extent to which it is safe to indulge this prejudice, in reference to domestic and school discipline, we undertake not to define. That punishment of evil doers is absolutely necessary in a disciplinary condition of society, is clearly established by history and observation. And it may be a matter worthy of serious inquiry how far the alarming increase of crime is attributable to the false sympathy that has for years been expressed for criminals, and that has been extremely free in raising objections to existing penal laws and modes of punishment.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

Senator MORTON's views on this subject are wise and just. In seconding Mr. SUMNER's amendment to the supplementary reconstruction bill, making it obligatory on the Southern States to provide for the education of the people, white and black, Mr. MORTON, while dissenting from some of Mr. SUMNER's views, expresses his conviction of the propriety and necessity of exacting educational laws in the Southern States as a condition of their restoration to the Union. He regards, as we have always done, intelligence as a qualification for suffrage. And had not the rude treatment of the Constitutional Amendment by the Southern States necessitated the introduction of this new measure, that might eventually have been the basis under the State Constitutions of the enfranchisement of the colored people.

With a just apprehension of the importance of intelligent voters, Mr. MORTON is in favor of exacting the provision for education from the Southern people. He says, they are to be our assistants in law making, "to join with us in electing Senators, Representatives, Vice Presidents and Presidents, and we are to be affected by their competency or incompetency to exercise the right of suffrage." And the demand for intelligence is also enforced by a consideration of the enormous number of persons likely to be launched into the political field with no knowledge to guide them. Mr. MORTON thinks, that taking whites and blacks together, the number of voters who cannot read and write will be half of the whole number of voters in the seceded States.

If this be true, the influx of this immense multitude of ignorant and intelligent voters affords a mighty argument for insisting on education, and for putting its agency in operation as speedily as possible. If the unwise course of the Southern States, on the amendment has postponed the chance for intelligent suffrage, then evidently it should be ingrafted on the measure that does not ask for their concurrence, in order that a principle and a condition of things safer for the country, and more in accord with its hereditary opinions, may the sooner be established as the basis of suffrage.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Benevolence has her retributions as well as justice. The United States, and the people who have maintained their loyalty to this glorious Government, have had opportunities for returning good for evil in thousands of individual cases, since our domestic troubles began, and they have been promptly embraced, to the astonishment and admiration of people of other lands.

But the most remarkable case, perhaps, is that of the intruding Emperor who crossed the seas to set up a dynasty on this continent, and on the ruins of a Republic. He came certainly with no deference for the known wishes of the people of our Republic. He came in defiance of their opinions. He came with designs hostile to the interests of this nation then involved in a fearful struggle with an insurrection, which, if not suggested, was encouraged by foreign powers. Our domestic conflict ended, our soldiers would have gladly volunteered in sufficient numbers, had they been permitted, to have driven him from the country that he had invaded. And now, by the resistance of the Liberal party in Mexico, his throne is overturned, and in the field of war he is exposed to imminent danger of capture by his relentless enemies. In mortal fear of immediate execution, in retaliation for his own cruel orders in reference to prisoners, he appeals to the Government of the United States for protection from death in case he should be captured.

The Government of the United Sates has interposed with the request that he should be spared if taken. This is a new glory to the Republic, a triumph of humanity. MAXIMILIAN, coming from his Austrian home with we know not what dreams of the overthrow of the great Republic, by influences emanating from his throne on the ruins of a small Republic, finds himself in the compass of a few months without a throne, with the citizens of the fallen republic pressing him with danger of capture and execution, and appeals for his life to the kind offices of the United States.

COUNTRY ROADS.

The first question that suggests itself to a person going to the country and traveling on the common roads, is something like this—is the improvement of these roads within the bounds of possibility? Yes, sir; go out about the first of June and you will find the principal roads of this country dry, solid and smooth. Nature, the great worker, will have drawn the surplus water from the ground and compacted the solid materials of the mud, and art and use will have pulverized the jagged surface down to a moderate degree of smoothness.

But has not the country lost the use of the roads some four or six months by depending on nature for their improvement? Yes, sir, and has wasted a good deal of horse-flesh and broken a good many vehicles, and soiled a good many tempers during that time, by trying to travel through mud just too near liquid to bear vehicles, and too near solid to afford navigation. The cost of making the principal roads good, especially those leading to the city and to the market towns, would be considerable, but it is no small damage, to have road business and travel nearly suspended for half the year. By turnpike companies this could be done, and the expense would be but an investment that, provided the work were well done and well sustained, would prove lucrative. The prejudice against toll roads is a most absurd one, if the roads are kept in good condition. If they are not, the complaint against them is reasonable and just.

The interest, to city and country, is mutual on this subject. The blockade, for several months of the year, is injurious to both. And the energy and money of both could be profitably employed in securing, in the principal avenues of approach to the city, a passable degree of improvement.

THE Treaty of Cession has met with decided and almost universal favor in the United States Senate. Its ratification by a vote so nearly unanimous, only two members voting against, and that for financial reasons, may assure the people of the conntry that the accession is worth all that is given for it. In the library of Congress are many books, atlases and charts relating to that remote country, which, under the name of Russian Possessions, has hitherto excited little attention in the public mind. These were brought into requisition while the subject was before the Senate, and the investigation appears to have resulted in the almost unanimous vote in favor of the Treaty. When it is considered that the first impression on the Senators was unfavorable, the change of views made by further information is the more calculated to convince us that the conclusion to which they were led is the correct one. In another column will be found a description of the country acquired by this treaty, which shows it to be a very different sort of a country from what it has been by some represented, and perhaps imagined to be.

NOT to give full credence to the idea that France is about to plunge into a war with Prussia, the reports concerning the relations between those two nations are sufficiently interesting. The tendency to a rupture has for some time back been quite unmistakable. Prussia—guided by the equal of NAPOLEON—seems not unwilling to engage in the contest that must make France incontestibly the ruling power, or set her down in the second class. The growth, by adoption, of Prussia, the genius of BISMARCK, the miscarriages in sundry schemes of NAPOLEON, and "the speech of people" generally, have made comparisons odious in the mind of the French Emperor, and worried him nigh the point of desperation. A war, whether declared by France or Prussia, would produce little else than universal convulsion in Europe, and exert an important influence on the financial affairs of the world. It is for this reason that the cable reports become in the highest degree interesting.

THE STATE MILITARY AGENCY.—During the consideration of the Appropriation Bill in the State Senate on Saturday, General MCCANDLESS, of Philadelphia, objected to the continuance of the State Military Agency at Washington. Mr. DONOVAN, from the same city, referred to a letter, purporting to be writen by Colonel STEWART and Lieutenant Colonel COOK, published in the Pittsburgh *Post* some ten or twelve days since, and addressed to Governor GEARY, in which they advised him that the discontinuance of the agency would be a blow at him by the friends of Ex-Governor CURTIN. Senator BIGHAM pronounced the letter a forgery, and Speaker HALL announced that the Governor asserted that he had never received such a letter. After further unimportant discussion, the salary of the chief agent was fixed at $3,000 and the assistant agent at $2,500.

A LARGE proportion of the rebels who scattered off to foreign lands, when beaten in their parricidal war, are thoroughly home-sick. The history of the prodigal son is repeating itself—all but the true repentence—as a negative multiplies pictures. Most of the fugitives had not much substance to spend, and therefore came the sooner to the end of it. Some of them, living among husks and swine, complain more of their fare than of their company. So they are casting wistful looks back towards the old home they have tried hard to destroy, and that they succeeded in filling with death and sorrow. In the madness of a hatred that had no just cause, they went to Brazil, to Mexico, to Havana, to England and France, but these home-desolators now look back to the land over which the Stars and Stripes wave, as the land of promise, the paradise of the blessed.

IN calling the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of measures for the prevention of cholera, Governor GEARY has but done his duty. We do not, however, expect great results therefrom, nor do we see, when local authorities neglect or refuse to do their duty, what the State can do; unless, indeed stringent laws are created and enforced as we have not yet seen them. Machinery might be put in operation—overriding municipal authority—disregarding everything but the eminent necessity in the premises. A system not less thorough than the plague itself would in certain cities of our State—and in certain portions of all the cities—be the only thing that would prove equal to the task pointed out by sanitary laws. It is time our own city should take the subject into consideration.

GOLD manifests much sensitiveness—the European war rumors probably being the principal cause. As to the influence of a war in Europe on this country, there appears to be no settled opinion—though it would seem that the first effect would be to send the surplus money over here for stable investment.

THE Pastors of the several churches in the boroughs of Franklin and Oil City, Venango county, and the Pastors of the various churches of the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, have tendered their thanks to His Excellency, Governor GEARY, for his decided stand on the subject of temperance.

THERE is a movement in the New York Legislature looking towards punishing the systematic bribery and corruption, which has become intolerable, and the "cleaning out" of the lobby agents who play their vocation so shamelessly. The New York *Times*, following up editorially the efforts at exposition by the Albany correspondent of the *Tribune*, expresses itself very plainly, and by instituting Harrisburg for Albany, its remarks would be equally applicable here. We make the following quotations as samples of the *Times*' editorial of the 8th instant:

"We venture to say that, as a general rule, for the last ten years, one-fifth of the members of each House have been in the habit of taking bribes for their votes;—the fact is open, notorious to every one who has had any personal connection with Albany legislation;—yet not a single man has during all that time, been detected and punished—under a law professedly made for the purpose of preventing bribery and corruption.

"We speak what hundreds of men know, from personal experience, that no bill whose passage will confer pecuniary advantage upon any man or any corporation, can be passed in Albany except by bribery—except by *paying members to pass it*. No man can get his rights, or prevent serious damage to his private interests, or avert ruin from himself and his family, except by bribery. That is the actual state of things in the Legislature."

"AN interview with Gen. Lee" has been published. The inquisitor could make nothing of him. He is reported as having said: "I wish the Southern people to take such measures as will most speedily restore them to their prosperity; with that view I was in favor of a convention to accept the terms of the Mititary Bill, but now I learn that the supplementary bill places that power in the hands of the military commander." He said he disliked to be paraded before the public; he did not read the papers, and did not know what was going on, and contented himself in staying at home. The General evidently feels that he is the worst whipped man of the lot.

THE Richmond *Whig* administers some sound advice in regard to the colored vote of Virginia, and the importance of "harmonious co-operation of the whites and blacks at the polls." "Unpleasant as it is, to engage in political conflicts," says the *Whig*, "especially to struggle for a vote never before cast and not rated very high, in respect to intelligence and fitness, these are things we may find much more unpleasant." And these things, it intimates, may result from "a few despicable white men" obtaining control of the colored vote against such men as Governor Pierpont, and those who act with him.

Passenger railways are now being built in the thriving cities of Easton and Allentown.

Bribery and Corruption.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Bribery and corruption have been so common at Harrisburg that it is justified and defended as a legitimate business, a fair equivalent for services rendered. It is systematized by the organization of what is called a "Legislative Ring," consisting of a majority of members of each house, and when a bill is introduced their lobby members give notice to the parties interested that they must pay a certain sum into the "Ring" to get their bill through, and if there are two parties, one *for* and the other *against*, to take their bids till it is ascertained which wil give the most and then decide accordingly and divide the proceeds.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad with a gross revenue of more than twenty millions can, of course, pay the required amount and by this means has been released from payment of the "three mill tax," now amounting to more than a million a year, which the people have *now* to pay into the Treasury instead of this road. She has also had judgments for immense amounts held by the State against her released without the payment of one cent. She has had the charter of a railroad unjustly and unconstitutionally taken away when nearly half finished. She has lately had the "Free Railroad Law" so altered as to wholly defeat its object. She has had a law passed giving her unlimited power to increase her capital, and generally to do as she pleased, which nothing but the honesty and incorruptibility of our *present* firm and patriotic Governor prevented from becoming a law. And, worse than all, she has obtained legislation from time to time giving her complete control over a great portion of the territory of the State for railroad purposes, so as to shut up forever the mineral, agricultural and other sources of State and individual wealth, except when it may promote her own selfish and unscrupulous purposes to develop them.

Such are the bitter fruits of "*ring*" legislation, which must be in some way stopped, or the prosperity of our old Commonwealth and the property, rights and liberties of her people be essentially impaired and eventually utterly destroyed. The great question then is, what is the remedy?

First. Let no man belonging to this "*legislative ring*," or who has voted for the *monopoly* and against the *people*, or in favor of increasing their own pay *retrospectively*, be nominated for re-election under penalty of being voted down by the people, irrespective of party.

Second. Let a convention be called of delegates to meet at Pittsburgh or elsewhere, to devise and adopt measure to correct this and other existing evils, by the ballot, by legislation, and, if need be, by Constitutional amendment.

Third. Let the members of the "*ring*" and others implicated, be indicted in the Criminal Courts of the counties in which they reside, under existing laws against *bribery* and *corruption, hereunto annexed*, and call their associates and also their treasurer lobbymen and agents to testify. Is there no one patriotic and independent enough to prosecute?

It is idle to ask or expect these men to appoint committees or pass laws to punish themselves. They must be punished by courts and juries, or go "scot free."

Persevere in the good work in which you are so nobly engaged in battling for the people and the State against *corruption* and *monopoly*, and rest assured the people will sustain the COMMERCIAL, and every other free and *unbought* press that fearlessly and honorably pursues this course.

LAW AGAINST BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

[See Act of 31st of March, 1860.]

"If any person shall directly or indirectly, or by means of and through any artful and dishonest device whatever, give, or offer to give, any money, goods or other present or reward, or give or make any contract, promise or agreement for the payment of any money, etc., * * * in order to obtain or influence the vote * * * of any member of the General Assembly * * * in any bill * * * matter, or thing whatsoever, depending, or which shall depend before him or them, such person shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and undergo imprisonment, etc., not exceeding one year, and the member of Assembly who shall accept or receive such bribe, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, and to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years."

Relief for the Destitute in the South.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In addition to the one thousand dollars, for the above object, acknowledged a few days ago, I have received the following sums:

From "A Radical of Sixth Army Corps," Pittsburgh	$50
From Employees of "Economy Oil Company," at Tidioute, Pa., per Messrs. Baker & Henrici	49
From Unknown, East Birmingham, per Mr. Ammon	20
	$119

JOS. S. TRAVELLI,
General Agent Freedmen's Aid Com.,
37 Fifth street.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1867.

A New Era in Railroading.

Memorials have been presented to Congress, and bills offered for the establishment of three great railway routes, viz: For encouraging a "Coal Supply Company" to establish "a naval and marine coal depot on the Eastern shore of New Jersey, and for other purposes," among which latter is the supply of the public, as well as the Government, with fuel, at greatly reduced rates; for a Military and Postal Railway from the Gulf of Mexico, at Galveston, upward through Texas, the Indian Territory, and Arkansas, to connect with the great railway range between the Atlantic and Pacific; and for an "Atlantic and Pacific *Freight* Railway" to facilitate and cheapen the transit of *freight* through the interior of the continent.

The great and distinguishing feature of each of these bills is the entire abolition of monopoly in the transportation of freight. It is proposed to build great double track lines, with sidings at convenient points, for loading and unloading trains, on which every one who chooses shall run his own cars and carry freight for himself and his customers between any desired points, on precisely the same plan as the boats are now run on the Erie Canal, or wagon, on common roads, by paying the required tolls. These trains to move day and night, when on the main tracks, at a uniform or average rate of ten miles per hour, the main track never to be blocked up for stoppages, loading or unloading, or for any other purpose, except by unavoidable accident; the whole to be so regulated by telegraph as to ensure against delays and casualties of all kinds, so far as human foresight and supervision can provide. Adequate safeguards against monopoly, overcharges, and other contingencies are provided, and in return for the franchises thus asked of Congress, the Government is to have the right of transporting its mails, arms, men and munitions of war free of charge.

These propositions, which have been laid over till the next meeting of Congress, are well worth the attentive consideration of the people of this country. Mr. Lorenzo Sherwood, in his memorial to Congress, sets forth the following advantages to be derived from this plan:

"Notwithstanding the railway system has achieved great results, it has scarcely yielded fifty per cent. of the legitimate fruits of more exact systems, founded on well ascertained principles. By preserving financial economy in construction, economy in adjustment or location of roads, common thoroughfares for a system of roads, moderate and *uniform* rates of speed in order to get carrying capacity, as well as *the entire destruction of the monopoly feature*, we may be enabled to achieve results that will bring the cost of railway transit to a near approach in cheapness to ocean transit by steamers.

"Attention is invited to the fact of how little is gained by rapid *travel* in comparison with what is lost by more expensive *freights*. Property is created and production stimulated by cheapening freight, while rapid traveling has little to do with developing resources or assisting trade. The Erie Canal, with its cheap transportation, moving freight at only one and a half miles an hour, but freed from monopoly, has been the basis of a more general and extended prosperity than any other thoroughfares that might be selected and aggregated, and costing five times as much; nor does it show any signs of yielding its precedence in public benefaction. *Cheapening transportation* is, and is to be the great question of the American people—next in importance to the kindred question of keeping the peace of society by making man just to his fellow man. * * * * *

"In connection with the above suggestions, as to economy in finance, the following plan is recommended:

"*First.* A double track road-bed to be well and substantially laid down, with all the necessary turn outs, wood and watering places, depots, &c., and to be owned by the State or a joint stock company.

"*Second.* The road to be open to free competition in transportation; any person, company or corporation allowed to put on trains and run them paying tolls therefor to the proprietors of the road.

"*Third.* The adoption of a uniform rate of speed for both freight and travel—say ten miles an hour, more or less—having due regard to the economy of fuel, and the preservation of the road and rolling stock.

"It is estimated that a railroad constructed and managed on this principle will have a carrying capacity of ten-fold over the ordinary double track road with *unequal* rates of speed, while the moderate and uniform rate of speed would take away nearly all the difficulties of management and liability to accident."

The building of railroads upon this principle would vastly cheapen transportation between the great granaries and meat producing regions of our country and the seaboard cities. We should no longer see corn selling for from 10 to 15 cents a bushel in Illinois, or being burned for fuel, for lack of a market, while we were paying $1 25 to $1 50 for it on the Hudson. The expense of transportation, by railroad, is absolutely prohibitory at certain seasons of the year, while at certain other seasons our water channels of communication are ice locked and inaccessible. As at present managed, the profits on all raw products must be divided between a horde of factors and middle men, before the consumer is reached. Under the new plan the producer and consumer may be put in direct communication, at a vast saving to both parties. In short this is literally a project to establish a great system of free trade, free from middlemen and railway extortionists, between all sections of the country. From what we know of the sufferings of the West, under the present iniquitous railway system, this movement will receive the hearty support and co-operation of that section of the country, while it will prove a great blessing to the people of the whole country.

E. M. NORTON, Esq., of Wheeling, has been appointed United States Marshal of West Virginia and confirmed by the Senate.

The Threatened European War—What It is About.

French pride has been touched, and French supremacy is threatened. That describes the cause of the threatened war about as well as anything. Prussia has grown too fast and become too great to suit the Napoleonic idea. Bismarck is a dangerous character—dangerous to France—because he is the spirit that has put Prussia on the high road and will continue to direct her great and growing power. Having virtually absorbed Germany, her limits are bounded by the Baltic and the Alps. The effect is to dwarf France—and that the Emperor cannot stand; and he evidently thinks the thing can be dealt with now better than at a later period. To wait would be to hazard the result. Of course, if there is a war, other things will ostensibly be at the bottom of it, but this will be the real reason. If the war takes place—which now appears to be imminent—the first movement will be a bound by France with the view to making the conflict quick, sharp and decisive. France can place six hundred thousand men in the field almost in a day, which, as has been shown, she will be able to concentrate at the desired spot in a time almost marvellously brief. That spot would be the one deemed best for carrying on a conflict for the possession of Holland and Belgium—the old bone of contention. Rumor credits France with the design of immediately doing this, while the attitude and spirit of Prussia may be inferred from the following significant words, on a recent occasion, by Bismarck:

"The union between South Germany and the North German Confederation is in course of preparation. In all questions affecting the power and position of Germany, the North and South will be united. I do not believe that the Diets of the States of the Confederation will reject the work agreed upon by the Parliament. Let us do the work quickly. Let us place Germany in the saddle; we shall find her quite able to ride."

ONE of the great beauties of the city of the saints—Brigham Young's latter day sort—is the streams of water running through the principal avenues. Pittsburgh, we venture to say, has many more streams meandering through its streets and alleys. On both sides of the road ways and not seldom across the side walks, flow streams, presumed to be water from the fact that they do flow. But we have never heard them enumerated among the physical beauties of the city. They are only regarded as conveniences, as affording transportation to the moveable filth of the city, or to the extract of it after it has been brought into a liquid form. But the purling streams that border our streets have no established claim to beauty. Their permanent flow is apparently decreed by the city authorities on entirely economical grounds, as being a cheaper mode of drainage than the subterranean method. It may be thought also less likely to carry unwholesome and offensive matter to the river, as much of the liquid current is stopped by various obstructions, and is spent by evaporation and is carried off on the silks and calicoes of the passers by. So that the water we drink receives the benefit, although at the expense of the air we breathe.

We perceive that some innovation is proposed on the hereditary mode of drainage, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets. The nature of the change, we cannot yet discover from the form of the excavation made. We hope it may be successful, though it should divest Market street of its two ever flowing streams of dark and odorous fluid.

AUSTRIAN TACT.—It is all very well to call Austria an *effete* despotism and the House of Hapsburg a played out dynasty, but the conclusion involved in such an assertion is far from correct. Francis Joseph, like his ancestors, has proved his possession of a remarkable amount of common sense and tact. There is no Bourbonism about the descendants of Maria Theresa. They know how to remember and what to forget. They possess, at least, the negative virtue of never sulking. After Solferino, Francis Joseph could listen to reason from Napoleon. After Sadowa, he was rational with Bismarck. Losing Venice, he can be courteous to the representative of Victor Emanuel. This is the grand secret of the ultimate victory which Austria has almost invariably snatched out of apparent defeat. Time and time again she has been supposed to be upon the verge of dissolution, but, somehow or other, her double-headed eagle has repeatedly renewed its strength and soared, empire-ward, higher than ever. The Turks have laid siege to her capital; the Swedes have threatened it; the first Bonaparte has captured it, and said "the House of Hapsburg has ceased to reign;" the revolutionaries have turned it upside down and thought they had written the epitaph of the Kaisers; yet through all these terrible tribulations the power of the reigning family has not only been preserved, but has actually developed and expanded under the influence of disaster.

A CERTAIN class of readers may want to know what the prevailing fashion of christening robes is. For this information we are indebted to the New York *Gazette*, which says these robes should be made of white mull muslin, very long, with shaped backs and puffed apron, front skirts heavily embroidered, trimmed across and round the bottom with Valenciennes lace, short sleeves and low necks, of course. For an outside robe to wear to the church we saw a magnificent white merino with double cape and collar, all heavily embroidered in white silk and fringed with a deep heavy fringe of silk. The price of this article of vertu was one hundred dollars. It is needless to add that the christening costumes should not be worn upon other occasions, such as receptions, suppers or balls.

THE New York Court of Appeals is just now considering a case which, though somewhat old, will bear fresh comment. It appears that a Philadelphian invented a machine for converting damaged coffee into an external appearance of freshness. When properly used it would turn off two hundred and nine bags a day, and the deception was so perfect that the oldest dealers were liable to be deceived. The firm in New York who purchased the right for that city, passed through this novel mill, as is alleged by the plaintiff, some hundred thousand bags a year. Moreover it is asserted that they added black lead, sand and rock stone in order to give gloss and weight. From this the public can get an idea of what risk they run in buying coffee.

REGISTERS OF BANKRUPTCY.—Chief Justice Chase yesterday announced his rules regulating the appointment of registers under the bankrupt law. The rules are said to be very explicit and require applicants to have certificates from the United States District Judges showing the length of their practice, and their standing with the bar, &c. He intends to make these selections upon legal merit, and not upon political recommendations. It will take about two weeks to prepare the list. Two clerks are now engaged in arranging the papers already sent in.

THE victory of the Democrats in Connecticut, pecuniarily considered, has been an expensive one. The following is given as a reliable estimate of assessments made on the candidates named:

James E. English	$[illegible]
Wm. H. Barnum	15,000
Julius Hotchkiss	5,000
Richard D. Hubbard	3,000
Candidates on State Ticket	10,000
Other subscriptions	25,000
Total	$98,000

With the Republicans money was scarce—never so scarce before, it is stated on the best authority.

THE principal witness against Surrat is St. Marie, the person who gave information which led to his arrest. At different times attempts have been made to prejudice the public mind against him. Latterly systematic attempts have been made to set forth Surrat in the opposite light—as a harmless individual, more sinned against than sinning. These things appear to be a part of the case for the defense.

A NEW religious society has been started in New Jersey. We cannot give its creed, as it professes not to have any. The logical oddity of the affair is, that professing to discard all creeds and to take the Bible only, they yet, by a resolution in their *platform*, dispense altogether with baptism in every form, and propose to observe the Lord's Supper only once a year, on the anniversary of the Jewish passover. Of its views on the "mightier matters of the law," we are not informed.

A CONTEMPORARY remarks "if the public knew one-half the trash that enters into the composition of what is commonly sold as ground coffee, they would be struck with astonment and disgust." The remark holds good not as to coffee alone; for it is equally applicable to most of the prepared articles offered in such perfection, alleged cheapness and abundance.

COLORED PEOPLE IN THE CARS.—The Philadelphia *Press* announces that the colored people of that city are freely enjoying their newly acquired facilities for travel in the city passenger railways, and that they uniformly behave with great decorum. The colored people of Pittsburgh have been riding in the passenger railway cars ever since their introduction into this city, and we cannot recall any fuss over the matter.

THE New Orleans *Price Current* of the 3d says: The steamer Great Republic, the most magnificent boat that has ever floated in the Western waters, reached our levee yesterday morning. As might be expected, she is attracting large crowds to inspect and admire her wonderful proportions, and unequalled beauty of finish.

ANOTHER HORROR.

Cold Blooded Murder---The Perpetrator in Custody.

A deliberate and cold blooded murder was committed on Saturday evening about six o'clock, at McCoy's Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, between Steubenville and Wellsville, Ohio, and about fifty miles from this city. The perpetrator of the deed was a wealthy farmer named Lewis McCoy, who resides near the station, and the victim a man named Joseph McDonald, a citizen of New Cumberland, West Virginia. It appears that a feud existed between the parties, growing out of a quarrel in which McCoy had been badly beaten. On Saturday evening, McDonald, who had been engaged at work in Steubenville, arrived at the station on the eastern bound train, in company with six other persons, when he was met by McCoy, who had armed himself with a revolver and rifle. As soon as McDonald got off the train McCoy rested his rifle on the side of a house, took deliberate aim at him and fired, the ball entering the forehead, passing through the head, and shattering the back part of the skull. The injured man was carried across the river to his residence where he died on Sunday morning about four o'clock.

Immediately after the shooting, McCoy went to Steubenville and delivered himself up to the authorities. He acknowledged to having committed the deed, but said that he had not intended to kill McDonald, but only wound him. He was placed in the Steubenville jail, to await an investigation, which will take place to-day.

On Sunday, John McCoy, a son of the prisoner, and a girl who was on a visit to her father at the house where the afray took place, were arrested as accomplices. Young McCoy was subsequently released on bail. The girl is charged with having urged McCoy to shoot McDonald.

McCoy, the perpetrator of the crime, is one of the wealthiest farmers in that section of country, owning most of the land in the vicinity of McCoy's station, which was named for him. He is well-known to river men, having been for many years a steamboat Captain. He was recently divorced from his wife, who now resides in Allegheny City.

European War Preparations.

The following statement just made by the Belgian Minister of War is worthy of notice:

"France is having 480,000 muskets made on the Chassepot system, not only in France, but in Belgium and England, and the greater part of them are to be ready by the 1st of March, 1868. In Prussia the arsenals are busily occupied in the manufacture of arms, and 1,100 steel cannon, looking at the breech, have been ordered. Austria is transforming 600,000 muskets into Wanzl's system—half of them to be ready by the end of the year. Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Hesse-Darmstadt are adopting the Prussian musket, and are casting a considerable quantity of cannon on the Prussian model. England has already transformed 150,000 Enfield muskets on Snider's plan, and will have 350,000 ready by the end of the year. She will also by that time have 426 rifled cannon. Russia is transforming 600,000 muskets on Carle's system, and half of them will be ready by the beginning of 1868; she is also making 900 cannon. In Denmark the Chambers have voted funds for changing muskets into breech-loaders. Holland is transforming her's on Snider's system. Switzerland has got 40,000 muskets on Ampler-Milbank's system; has ordered 90,000 on Winchester's, and has made, or is having made, 200 breech-loading cannon. Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece are transforming their muskets, and Spain and Greece have commanded cannon of M. Krupp, the celebrated cannon-founder of Prussia. Lastly, Belgium has got rifled cannon on the Prussian plan, and is about to adopt the Prussian musket."

The Democratic Party not Trusted by the South.

One of the notable features of Southern politics is the distrust manifested in regard to the old Democratic party. The following, which forms a part of the speech made by ex-Gov. Orr, in Charlston, is the language of the old Democratic leaders generally, and has a significance not easily misunderstood: "I know there is an apprehension wide-spread in the North and West, that after the reconstruction of the Southern States we shall fall into the arms of our old allies and associates, the old Democratic Party. I say to you, gentlemen, however, that I would give no such pledges. I was identified during the ten years of my public career as a representative in Congress from one of the districts of South Carolina, with that party, and as my distinguished friend, the Commander of this Military District, knows, I enjoyed their confidence in the highest office within the gift of that party. [Applause.] I have, therefore, every reason to entertain a respect and regard for that party, and I have entertained the hope for many years to see it reinstated in power. But the dream had passed. We have accounts to settle with party, gentlemen, before I at least will consent to affiliate with it." [Cries of "good, good," and applause.]

The State Appropriation Bill.

The following reductions were made in the Appropriation bill by the State Senate: Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, from $2,000 to $1,750; Auditor General, from $3,000 to $2,500; Surveyor General, from $2,000 to $1,600; Attorney General, from $3,500 to $3,000; Adjutant General, from $3,000 to $2,200; Common School Superintendent, from $2,500 to $1,800; disbursement of Adjutant General from $20,000 to $15,000; Deputy Superintendent Common Schools, reduced from $1,800 to $1,500; Soldiers' Orphans from $400,000 to $350,000; Common Schools from $400,000 to $355,000; Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans Schools from $2,500 to $1,700; traveling expenses of the same officers from $700 to $500; normal schools, from $15,000 to $10,000; public grounds, from $5,000 to $4,000; ten thousand dollars to Soldiers' Home of Philadelphia, stricken out; ten thousand dollars to Soldiers' Home of Pittsburgh, stricken out. Dixmont Hospital from $60,000 to $50,000; House of Refuge at Philadelphia, from $50,000 to $35,000; House of Refuge at Pittsburgh, from $47,000 to $27,000; Northern Home, Philadelphia, from $8,000 to $5,000; $3,000 to the Home at Harrisburg; $2,000 to the Home at Lancaster; $2,000 to the Home at York, and $2,000 to the Home at Allegheny, stricken out.

A Subterranean City Discovered in Central Asia.

Foreign journals report that a subterranean city has been discovered in the vicinity of Fort No. 1, on the Sir-Darya river, in Turkistan. Kirghistan settlers having undertaken to furnish bricks to Major Yuni, the Russian commandant of the fort, brought him such curious specimens of the required article that he was led to inquire whence they had procured them. On their taking him to the place, the existence of a subterranean city of vast extent was soon apparent to the astonished Russians. The place seems to have been originally built on the Lake Avel, but by the receding of the water is now at some distance from its shores, and in the course of time has been covered up by sand and alluvial deposits. Whether it belongs to the ancient Parthian, or, comparatively speaking, modern Dshungarian period of Turanian history, has not yet been ascertained. A guard has been stationed on the spot to protect the mysterious city from depredations, until the arrival of further orders from the Governor of Orenburg.

The Want of the Trades.

The New York *Times* concludes an article on the strikes in that city and the consequences to the laborers as well as business in general, with the following excellent remarks:

"It is most desirable that some representative man should rise among the trades, and, ignoring the unreasoning clamor of those who never stop to think, set forth clearly the relative positions of those who work and those who employ. Some man of large experience, of broad views, of sound theories—some one whose personal example should be his best recommendation—some one (if it were possible) who hated a demagogue with all his heart—such a man to step to-day into the widening breach would rescue the laboring classes from dangers that now bid fair to result in poverty and humiliation to those whose honor and prosperity is dear to every true friend of his kind."

France Fooled.

The Paris correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette* writes, March 26: The more the treaties between Prussia and the South German States are examined, the less they are liked, and the general feeling in Paris is that the French government has been fooled to the top of its bent; but the most severe is the conviction that Russia must have connived at the aggrandizement of Prussia, and that M. Thiers only spoke the truth when alluding to the intimate alliance of the Northern powers.

THE SHAD FISHERIES.—Shad fishing is now in full operation below Philadelphia. During the last three days the catch has been very handsome, and prices of the fish have come down in proportion. The Gloucester fishermen, who had almost given up the Spring catch, are again exultant. The bill passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, compelling the construction of weirs in all dams upon the rivers of the State, has sent the fish going up the Susquehanna, where the sight of a shad has for years been extremely rare. The consequence is that these fish are being taken in localities which they had long abandoned.

EVERY newspaper reader has heard of the juvenile descent of the unfortunate Iturbide, who was abducted from his parents, and adopted by the childless Maximilian as heir apparent to the imperial throne of Mexico. Some two months since Max sent the boy to France, but it so happened that his parents were at Havana when the lad arrived, in charge of his aunt. Mad. Iturbide, (who was a Miss Greene, of Georgetown,) at once claimed her child, and the little Prince has consequently been brought to Washington. He has had a princely education in Mexico, that is, he has been permitted to act in accordance with his own will and pleasure.

THE Charlottsville (Va.) *Chronicle* takes a sensible view of the Connecticut election in an article, of which the following is a sample:

"What we would say, therefore, is this: Let not the South as usual fly off at the helve about the Connecticut election; let us not fall back again in hope upon the 'Democratic party.' We have suffered sufficiently by delusions of this sort in the past two years."

HON. C. D. HUBBARD, a member of Congress from the First District, West Virginia, has returned to the treasury of the United States, $931 92, the balance of his increased pay as Congressman.

STATE ITEMS.

Two pugilists, James Fox and Charles Sherry, who fought a prize fight last Sabbath week in Dr. Henry's woods, Nicetown Lane, Philadelphia, were arrested Friday and held to bail for rial. Fox was the winner.

Governor Geary has signed the bill taking from the School Directors of Philadelphia the power to elect Controllers, and placing it in the hands of the Court.

A public spirited citizen was Dr. James Rogers, of Lancaster, recently deceased, who bequeathed $10,000 to the "Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Lancaster," the interest of which is to be expended in the improvement of the streets of that city, under the direction of the Mayor.

Ephrata Mountain Springs, on the line of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, has been fixed upon for the home of disabled soldiers, authorized by an act of the Legislature, just passed.

William Walker, late real estate dealer and oil speculator in Erie, is wanted by the authorities of that city.

The Union Canal will be opened to navigation to-morrow, and the Pennsylvania Canal on the 15th inst.

The Palitinate College, located at Myerstown, Lebanon county, called into existence by the Lebanon classes of the German Reformed Church, is prospering finely.

N. P. Hobart, of Pottstown, formerly Resident Engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at that place, has been appointed engineer in charge of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad. His office will be at Catesville, Chester county.

On Sunday, March 31st, Mrs. Eliza Sweeny, residing on Chestnut Hill, Lancaster county, died, aged eighty-seven years, and on the following morning, April 1st, her husband, John Sweeny, aged seventy-seven years, also died. Mrs. Sweeny, always muscular, recently grew large and fat, and was almost helpless from her size and weight, which was not less than four hundred pounds. She was compelled to sleep in a chair, and her husband, although feeble from age and asthma, in his devotion, refused himself to enjoy rest in bed, and sat up with and watched her, thus shortening his own life to prolong hers.

Thursday, April 4th, was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birthday of Thaddeus Stevens.

Rev. Arthur Bognan, a Nestorian priest from Turkey, delivered sermons in the Moravian, Trinity Lutheran and First German Reformed churches of Lancaster, on Sunday.

The name of the venerable street known as Prune, in Philadelphia, has been changed to Locust. Prune street was familiarly known on account of the "Debtor's Prison" being situated there.

The Postoffice in Erie has been removed to the new and elegant structure, the "Noble Block," whereat the Erians are greatly rejoiced, pronouncing their office second to none in the State.

At the late meeting of the Erie County Medical Society, Drs. Wallace and Bennett were appointed to represent the Medical Society of that county at the next meeting of the National Medical Society, to be held in Cincinnati; and Drs. Stewart, Perkins, Whillden and Randall were appointed to represent the Society at the State Medical Society, to be held at Pittsburgh in June next.

The lines of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have been extended from Oil City to Petroleum Center, and will be finished to Titusville in a few days.

There are eleven beer breweries in Erie, with an average capacity of 200 barrels per day, or 60,000 barrels per annum, whose gross earnings on this capacity would amount to $570,000 per annum.

Benjamin Bannan, Esq., the veteran editor of the Pottsville *Miner's Journal*, has conducted that paper for thirty-eight years.

The State Council of Pennsylvania O. of U. A. M., will meet at Duncanon, Pa., in the latter part of this month.

Miss Georgiana Page, daughter of Prof. R. G. Page, of Reading, and sister of Miss Annie Page, formerly music teacher in the Bowman Institute, Pittsburgh, died suddenly of heart disease at Cottage Hill Seminary, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Thursday evening last. Deceased was an accomplished vocalist, and at one time visited this city with the Old Folks Concert Company.

SPAIN is in a bad way and no help for her except revolution—with a chance of the medicine being as bad as the disease. Journals are issued clandestinely which have a large circulation. The *Relampago*, one of these, says: "Spain is disgusted and tired of being governed by military adventurers, who are never satisfied until they are gorged with blood and gold." Each day new arrests occur, the prisons are full, commerce is completely paralyzed, and every one is dissatisfied, from the highest noble to the poorest artizan.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* says the coal interests in the Eastern part of the State are putting forward a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship, specially of their own, in the person of the Hon. Edward Owen Perry, of Schulykill county. The *Bulletin* speaks of him as a good lawyer of long standing, and thoroughly "acquainted with the knotty questions arising out of its mining business."

THE Conservative Colored Convention in Nashville on the 6th, to select delegates, was a miserable abortion. Out of a negro population of from eight to ten thousand, only fourteen Conservatives were present at first. The Radical negroes flocked in and took part in the proceedings, voting down every proposition amid laughter and cheers. The negroes are for the Radical party in a body.

A PIECE of interesting intelligence comes to us by the last steamer. It is, that on the morning of the 28th of March, Messrs. Spiers & Pond, the contractors dispatched sixty pretty English girls to Paris to serve in the saloons; thirty were blonds, and were for the English department; the remaining thirty were brunettes, and were for the American department.

GEN. POPE's reconstruction orders are received with warm approval by the press of Georgia, which pledges its hearty co-operation in the work before him. A set of politicians in that State, however, are preparing to contest the question in the United States Supreme Court, in the hope of postponing restoration indefinitely. They do not seem to have much popular support.

THE frequent accounts of late of child whipping, have suggested the idea of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Probe the thing to the bottom and you will find the chief cause—whisky,—the removal of which will give work enough for the Societies.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph*, in behalf of one of its advertisers, took an early opportunity in Monday's issue, to inform members of the Legislature where they could purchase their ebony, gold mounted canes with which to beat one another, as is the usual custom at the end of the term.

A LINE of coaches is to be established between Washington and the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, leaving there at such an hour as will enable persons to visit Pittsburgh and return home the same day, being allowed several hours in the city for the transaction of business.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: The growing wheat in the lower end of Chester and Lancaster counties, Pa., and the northern part of Cecil county, Md., makes a fine appearance now, and never gave promise of a better crop.

WE understand that the reduction of about $800,000 in United States notes shown in the debt statement of April 1, is due to the working off of mutilated notes, and that this amount will be supplied by new notes, so that really there has been no contraction during March.

IN New England the fruit prospect is that of an abundance. Those apple trees which were spared by the canker worm promise to yield abundantly. Of pears, according to present indications, there will be a great abundance. Plums also look well.

THE Detroit *Post* says: "We are gratified to learn that the Lac La Belle, which collided with the steamship Milwaukee, on the night of November 22, 1866, five miles above the Flats, on the St. Clair river, is again afloat in an almost perfect condition.

A MEETING of the Washington County Wool Growers' Association is to be held in Washington, on Tuesday evening, the 23d instant, for the purpose of making arrangements for the next annual shearing, as well as for the transaction of other important business.

A DISPATCH from St. Louis says the Great Republic did not leave New Orleans till the 8th. We infer that the delay arose from the discovery that some part of her machinery needed repairing, of which fact previous accounts made mention, but was not spoken of as likely to detain her.

THE Canadian press is in a bad humor about the Russian cession. That which only a few years ago, the British coveted as a possession of great value, they now affect to despise. The hunter and the juicy little rabbit over again.

THE Norfolk *Day Book* says the cotton crop of this year in that quarter is nearly all in. Though a fine one, it will not compare with the crop next season, judging from the preparations that are making.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. Connell, Chairman of the Finance Committee, offered a resolution to take out of the sinking fund the foreign insurance and license tax, amounting to $800,000, to make up the deficiency between the appropriation and the revenue, the appropriation exceeding the revenue from $700,000 to $1,000,000.

Mr. Wallace opposed this on the ground that it was unconstitutional. The resolution was lost.

The Senate reconsidered the appropriation bill, and went into Committee of the Whole and reduced it to five hundred thousand dollars.

Among the reductions to Western institutions are the following: House of Refuge, twenty thousand; Soldiers' Home, fifteen thousand: Insane Asylum, fifteen thousand. The appropriation bill, as passed with the reduction, exceeds the revenue over two hundred thousand.

HOUSE.

Bills Passed.

Making additional law Judge in Schuylkill district, by a party vote.

Act to relieve wives and children deserted by husbands and fathers in the Commonwealth.

Instructing Congress to vote for the repeal of the neutrality laws.

To regulate the carriage of baggage by railroad companies.

Evening Session---Bills Passed.

Supplementary to the act incorporting mechanic's Saving Bank of Pittsburgh.

Act incorporating Keystone Grain Elevator and Warehousing Company.

Act regulating license of restaurants and hotels in Lawrence county.

Act preventing any but regular druggists vending medicines in Mercer county.

Act regulating the manner of assessment of city taxes in the city of Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 9, 1867.

SENATE

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

To authorize the School Directors of McKeesport to equalize the payment of bounties.

Supplement to Youghiogheny Coal Company.

To incorporate the Monongahela City and Victory Turnpike Road Company in Washington county.

To prohibit licenses within two miles of Freeport.

Act concurrent with an act of the Ohio Legislature relative to Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Act relating to courts in Venango county.

Act to increase the recognizance of the Sheriff of Venango county.

Act relative to vehicles license in the borough of Lawrenceville.

To establish a ferry at the borough of Elizabeth.

Act relating to taxes for school purposes in Canonsburg.

Act to incorporate the South Pittsburgh Co-operative Association.

To increase the capital stock of the Venango Water Company.

To authorize the Governor to incorporate a Bridge Company at the foot of Taylor street, Pittsburgh.

To take the sense of the people of Indiana county on the question of a prohibitory law.

To incorporate the Beaver Water Power Company.

To construe an act compelling railroads and other corporations to pay counsel fees of plaintiff in certain cases.

To incorporate the Franklin Passenger Railroad,

To incorporate the Western Pennsylvania Military Academy, near Pittsburgh.

HOUSE.

Bills in Place.

Vehicle license law for the borough of Mount Washington.

To authorize the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county to appoint a viewer to assess the cost of opening roads in said county.

To change the venue of Johnstown sufferers. Mr. Linton opposed the whole bill, but if the bill passed, he preferred Somerset to Center county, and moved to amend accordingly. Agreed to. The bill went to a third reading.

Supplement to Lawrenceville incorporation.

To authorize the School Directors of Fawn township to borrow money.

Act relating to road tax in Franklin township, Allegheny county.

Act relating to Law Library for Allegheny county.

Act to authorize an increase of taxes in the borough of Tarentum.

Act to incorporate Harmony Savings Bank of Butler county.

Act to change the venue from Allegheny to Jefferson in lumber suits.

Supplement to the Allegheny Railroad.

Mr. Colville called up the Tioga act. Not agreed to.

Act to tax stocks of National Banks.

Act to authorize the construction of board walks in Liberty township.

Act to vacate the Methodist burial ground was amended, requiring six months' notice to relatives of deceased.

Act to authorize the appointment of short hand clerks in Allegheny county.

The Republican State Central Committee have called a Convention on the 26th of June.

By Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—The Union State Central Committee met this afternoon, and fixed on Wednesday, June 26, at Williamsport, for the State Convention.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1867.

HOUSE.

The vote defeating the act allowing the Erie and Allegheny Railroad to connect with the New York and Erie and Atlantic and Great Western was reconsidered, and the bill passed finally.

A supplement to the Allegheny Valley Railroad was passed.

Act relating to taxes in the city of Pittsburgh was negatived.

The Conference Committee on the points of difference on the appropriation bill made a report. After being read it was fiercely attacked by Mr. Boyle. He said that in the attempt to retrench they had stricken out the provisions for old soldiers, and had increased the salaries of officers, continued the State Agency, and other appropriations which should be dispensed with.

Mr. Waddel said that it was impossible for the committee to agree upon any one point without concession. They agreed to the report sooner than have an extra session. The report was negatived, forty-one ayes to forty-nine nays.

The result creating great confusion, afterwards the vote was reconsidered, and the report was recommitted.

SENATE.

The Kittanning and Rural Valley Railroad bill passed finally.

The report of the Senate Committee of Conference on the appropriation bill was accepted.

Mr. Bigham moved to consider the genuine Free Railroad bill, which was lost by the following vote:

	YEAS.	
Bigham,	Cowles,	Taylor,
Brown, Law'e,	Davis,	Wallace,
Brown, Mercer,	Graham,	White,
Coleman,	Lowry,	Hall, 12.
	NAYS.	
Barnett,	Landon,	Schall,
Connell,	McCandless,	Searight,
Donovan,	McConaughy,	Shoemaker,
Fisher,	Randall,	Stutzman,
Glatz,	Ridgeway,	Walls,
Holmes,	Roger,	Worthington, 19.
Jones,		

So the free railroad bill fails this session.

Senator Graham was unanimously nominated for Speaker in the Republican caucus.

Mr. Waddell, chairman of the Conference Committee on the appropriation bill, reported that the House had no committee to meet with them, therefore he had to present the same report, which was adopted by 59 to 31.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 6, 1867.

SENATE.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Act incorporating Sharon Savings Bank.

The following bills were called up and passed:

By Mr. Lowry—Act incorporating Oil Creek Lake and Transportation Company; also the Meadville Driving Park Society. Senator Donavon of Philadelphia, asked to have Dan Rice inserted as an additional incorporator, (laughter), which was agreed to.

Mr. Bigham—An act authorizing the Courts of Allegheny county to appoint short hand clerks.

Mr. Browne (Lawrence)—Act relating to the paving of streets in the borough of New Castle.

Mr. Lowry—Act to examine claims of the heirs of Colonel McClaine.

Mr. Searight—To authorize courts to change the place of holding elections in the Commonwealth.

DEBATE ON APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation bill consumed the three sessions to-day. There was a great deal of discussion on the different items of the bill. The members' salary was reduced to $1,000. All of the appropriations to the western institutions were passed as they came from the House. The Senate did not adjourn until midnight.

A lengthy debate occurred on the appropriation to the common schools, in which Messrs. Bigham, Fisher, Morrow B. Lowry, and Senators Landon and Wallace participated. A contest occurred in compelling School Superintendant Wickersham to publish his decisions in the *School Journal*, edited by Mr. Burroughs.

Mr. Lowry said: Mr. Speaker—We have as much right to make Mr. Wickersham publish the school decisions in Thos. H. Burrough's *School Journal* as you have to make me take the Erie papers, and no more.

Mr. Fisher remarked—Mr. Speaker Thomas H. Burroughs was a friend to the common school system when these mush-rooms—these upstarts were muling in their nurses arms.

Mr. Cowles—It is unjust—it is unwise—to compel the State Superintendent to publish his orders right along side of vile vituperation. If Mr. Burroughs must be a pensioner, if he must feed off the State, let us pension him. Since this man has left the school department he has determined that there shall be no succes—no good done. Do not foust him on the school department to enable him to destroy it. If his fame is in danger let us erect him a monument; but if the school system is to be destroyed, let it be done by partizans, not by us here.

Mr. Burnett defended Mr. Wickersham.

Senator Brown of Lawrence—Mr. Speaker, if it is law to rescind old laws in the General Appropriation Bill, it is a new thing to me. I object to making the official organ of the school department carry with it the criticism of that department by Dr. Burroughs..

Gen. Fisher, of Lancaster, wanted to see the papers of those who abused Dr. Burroughs. He would not take the *ipse dixit* of any man.

Senator Brown disclaimed any personal abuse of Dr. Burroughs.

INCREASING THE SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Mr Lowry—Why is this done?

Mr. White—Yes; that is what I would like to know.

Mr. Lowry—Why don't the Judges of Erie county get as much as the Judges in Allegheny and Philadelphia?

Mr. Donovan—Because they haven't the same ability.

Mr. Lowry—Yes; that's likely. They will have to be transplanted to Philadelphia.

Mr. White—My old district, the Tenth Judicial, contains 130,000 inhabitants, and there are only 180,000 in Allegheny, or one-third more population, and they have five more judges, and there is but one in mine. Do something like justice, and bring up the salaries of country judges.

Mr. Bigham—Mr. Speaker—Any one of our Judges sits more days than any country Judge in the State. The Judge of this (Harrisburg) district said here the other day he hadn't enough to do; and then the cost of living is much larger in the city—there is more than $1,500 difference—and that is why we make it.

Senator White insisted that the country judges have more to do, and should be equal.

General Fisher—We have in Lancaster thirty-four weeks of court; why should they not have the same amount of pay? It looks to me as if Philadelphia and Allegheny were going to swallow up the rest of the State. "Ye Gods, upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed that he has grown so great."

The yeas and nays were required, and resulted 15 to 12. So it was determined on paying the city judges five thousand dollars; all others $3,500.

HOUSE.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Act to change the venue in the case of the Johnstown sufferers from Cambria to Centre county.

Act leasing the Kersey Oil and Mineral Company Railroad to the Farmers' Railroad Company of Venango county.

Act to incorporate the Oil Storage and Improvement Company.

Joint resolution requiring the State Treasurer, Auditor General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, to collate, revise and digest the tax laws of the Commonwealth.

The following bills were passed:

An act relating to footwalks in Oakland township; also to authorize School Directors of Oakland to borrow money for school purposes; also supplement to act incorporating Jones's Ferry Company; also, supplement to act incorporating Pittsburgh and Minersville Passenger Railroad; also act to provide for the payment of cost of removing paupers in certain cases in this Commonwealth.

Mr. McKee read in place and had passed an act to incorporate the Ridge Valley Co-operative Association of Allegheny.

Mr. Chase called up and had passed an act to secure uniformity in the gauge in the purchase and sale of crude petroleum. This act authorizes the Governor to appoint suitable persons to inspect crude oil in the counties of Venango, Crawford and Warren, the fees of the inspectors to be one dollar and fifty cents for cars containing one or more tanks, and two cents per barrel for tanks containing less than five hundred barrels, and one cent for vessels containing more than five hundred barrels.

Mr. Boyle called up an act to commute the death sentence. Mr. Linton offered an amendment that the act should apply to convictions prior to the passage of the act. The amendment was lost, and the bill passed finally.

EVENING SESSION.

The cattle bill being before the House, Mr. Boyle raised the point of order that the bill contained two different subjects, and was therefore unconstitutional. The Chair ruled the point of order not well taken. Mr. Boyle appealed from the decision of the Chair, and upon the question shall the Chair be sustained the vote was 33 yeas to 22 nays. Upon the final passage of the bill the yeas were 30 and nays 30, so the bill failed. The reason for the small vote on this question was that a great many members had paired off on this question. The vote was reconsidered and the bill passed, finally.

The *genuine* Free Railroad Law passed without a division.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1867.

By direction of Chief Justice Chase, the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court issued the following statement to-day regarding recommendation and nominations of registers in bankruptcy:

1. Under the act of Congress, the power of appointing registers in bankruptcy is vested in the District Courts of the United States, the Supreme Courts of the Territories, and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, but no person can be appointed who is not a counsellor at law.

2. The duty of recommending and nominating to the District Courts and other Courts mentioned in the act, suitable persons for appointment, is imposed on the Chief Justice of the United States, and Congress having now adjourned without acting upon the bill introduced into the Senate to repeal this provision, he will proceed to carry it into effect.

3. To insure, as far as practicable, the selection of fit men for Registers, the Chief Justice will require in every case where his recommendation and nomination is desired, first, a certificate from the clerk or judge of the proper district or territorial court, or of some State Court of record, under seal of the court, that the gentleman named therein is a counsellor of said court; and, secondly, a statement in what Congressional District or Territory the gentleman proposed resides, and for what district or territory and for what Judicial District the recommendation and nomination is desired, and thirdly letters from business and professional men of the District, State or Territory, who have the confidence of their fellow-citizens, each of which letters must vouch distinctly and fully for the gentleman named, first in respect to his professional knowledge and ability, second in respect to his personal integrity, and third in respect to his general business capacity.

4. In addition, to these, when the State is represented in Congress, similar letters, if they can be had, are desired from the Representative of the District, and from the Senators of the State, or in the case of a territory, from the delegate.

No memorials or petitions or recommendations signed by others than the writer are required. All letters upon which any recommendation or nomination may be made, will be filed by the Chief Justice, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.

7. Nominations and recommendations founded upon testimony furnished as above required, will be made as early as practicable after the same shall have been received. If more than one gentleman in any district or Territory is thus recommended to him, the Chief Justice will exercise his discretion in making the selection.

8. Only one person will be recommended and nominated in any one Congressional District, except first in the case that the Court having the appointing power shall decline to appoint the persons first recommended and nominated; or second, in the case that after the act shall have gone fully into operation the appointing Court shall certify to the Chief Justice that the business of the District cannot be properly done by one Register, or third, in some cases where a Congressional District may be partly in one Judicial District and partly in another.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1867.

Russian Treaty Confirmed.

The Senate to-day held a long Executive session, and finally confirmed the Russian cession treaty without amendment, by a vote of thirty-seven to two, Messrs. Yates and Fessenden voting in the negative. The debate is represented as being very interesting, and it is regretted that it did not take place in open session. Every book, map and document relating to Russia and her possessions, in the Congressional and Smithsonian Libraries were on the desks of Senators and members for reference.

Mr. Sumner made another speech in favor of the treaty, and Mr. Fessenden spoke at some length against it. One of his principal arguments was that the condition of our national finances did not warrant the large appropriation in gold required to effect the purchase.

The treaty will at once be officially promulgated by the State Department, unless it be decided to await the appropriation of seven and a half millions of dollars, which must originate in the House before it can pass the Senate.

The State Department officials are much rejoiced over the ratification of the treaty, for the contest in its behalf has been during the last two days excited and close.

Gen. Meredith Confirmed.

The Senate made but one confirmation today, that of the nomination of General Solomon Meredith, of Indiana, as Surveyor General of Montana. His previous rejection was reconsidered, and he was confirmed by eight majority.

The Austrian Mission.

The usual nomination of Minister to Austria was sent to the Senate, in the name of Ex-Senator John P. Stockton, of New Jersey. He is the same one who was expelled from the Senate for alleged illegality in his election, and there does not seem to be any prospect of his confirmation. The Senate seems disposed to allow Mr. Motley to remain at Vienna.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

The nomination of Colonel H. L. Capron, of Illinois, as Commissioner of Agriculture, was sent to the Senate to-day, and he is likely to be confirmed. The Senate is as determined as the President to get rid of the present incumbent of the Agricultural Bureau.

The President Ill.

The President has been quite unwell since Saturday, but was able to-day to attend Cabinet meeting.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1867.

The Russian Cession Treaty.

The ratification of the Russian cession treaty, as the proceedings of the executive session leak out, continues to excite a good deal of comment and interest. It appears that no less than ten Senators spoke against it, and yet there were but two votes, those of Senators Fessenden and Ferry, recorded in the negative. A motion to postpone it till December received ten votes, and thirty against. The Secretary of State declines to allow an authenticated copy of the document to be published until it is formally delivered to to the Russian government. An incorrect copy is published in one of the New York papers to-day.

Illness of the President.

The President has been quite unwell for several days past, suffering from a severe cold, with pain in the back, and his illness seems to proceed from an affection of the liver, from which he has suffered severely heretofore. It is not doubted that a few days' quiet and relaxation from official business will restore him to health. A trip along the Atlantic seaboard is seriously contemplated.

Governor Morton,

of Indiana, has been invited to address the colored people of this District on next Tuesday, the anniversary of their emancipation. The colored people of Baltimore, Richmond and other places are making arrangements to be present.

Condition of National Banks.

The Treasury Department is thoroughly investigating the condition of National Banks. A board of inspectors has organized here to look into the affairs of our National Banks in the South and Southwest. To-day the Department received unfavorable reports from one or two banks in Boston, and several in the vicinity of that city.

Stockton Rejected.

Ex-Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, was rejected by the Senate to-day by a party vote. In fact, there was no division on the nomination.

Reported Massacre at Fort Buford.

So much doubt has been thrown upon the source of the intelligence telegraphed hence relative to the reported massacre at Fort Buford, that it is deemed proper to state that the information was received at General Grant's headquarters, in a letter from a responsible but unofficial source. Nothing official confirming or denying it has been received since.

New Radical Paper.

A private dispatch from New Orleans to-day says that the *Republican*, the new Radical daily, appeared this morning. It adds that there is but little doubt but that General Sheridan will remove Governor Throckmorton, unless advices to the contrary are received from Washington.

Adjournment.

The Senate to-day reconsidered its determination to adjourn on Friday, and they will hold over until next week. The President's illness causes the delay.

Sales of Public Lands.

The General Land Office has received returns showing an aggregate disposal of 10,881 acres of the public lands at the Ironton, Missouri, office during the month of March last; 5,089 acres were taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the homestead law, and the remainder located with agricultural college scrip and sold for cash.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

Details of the Cession---Privileges of its Citizens.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The *Herald* to-day publishes the full text of the Russian treaty. It contains the mere details of the cession, and provisions that the inhabitants may, if they choose, return and resume allegiance to Russia within three years, or may remain and receive the advantages and immunities of United States citizens, and be protected in the free enjoyment of liberty, property and religion.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Dispatches from Wilkesbarre show that the fire there Tuesday was more severe than at first reported. All of the business part of the town is destroyed, over fifty buildings in all. The loss will reach two hundred thousand dollars, upon which there is only a light insurance. Many families are turned out of their homes by the fire, and nearly all of the stores are destroyed. There will be much suffering in consequence. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is believed to have been started by an incendiary.

A Buffalo dispatch states that an engineer in the Fenian interest has been taking plans of the frontier below suspension bridge. The Canadians fear another Fenian movement.

A Charleston dispatch says: At a meeting of the prominent citizens of this place, on the 2d inst., it was unanimously agreed that the freedmen should be entitled to run some one of their own color on the white man's ticket to the Convention and State Legislature. The meeting was composed, in a large proportion, of old Democrats and secessionists, and General Hampton sent a letter to it, urging the policy of giving the negroes representation.

During the war the corporation of New Orleans sold bonds to the citizens of Louisiana for the purpose of raising funds with which to fortify the city against the Federal forces, and, after General Butler captured the city he made several assessments, amounting altogether to seventy-five per cent. of the gross amount for the benefit of the poor people of the Department. Several petitions have been filed asking that the amount of those assessments may be refunded, but without success, and Robert J. Kerr, of New Orleans, has recently arrived, authorized by the interested parties to act as their agent in procuring its return. If he succeeds, General Butler will, in response to the demand of prominent Louisiana radicals, bring the whole subject before Congress.

The Great Eastern is apparently as great an object of interest to New Yorkers now, as on her first visit. Among her passengers was M. Du Chaillu, who is the guest of Bancroft and Agassiz.

It is said the confirmation of Gen. Rousseau as Brigadier General in the regular army will not be reconsidered.

A special from Washington to the New York *World* says: The allotment of Chief Justice Chase by the Supreme Court to the Virginia Circuit, in pursuance of the act of Congress providing for a new allotment, it is thought here must lead to the trial of Jeff. Davis.

Gen. Sully, who is on his way to investigate the Fort Phil. Kearney massacre, reports that on his passage out from Fort Laramie, he has observed decided indications of a hostile gathering among the Indian tribes of that region.

The grand jury of the general session, New York, have indicted a number of men who participated in the disturbance on St. Patrick's Day, for felonious assaults, and for the misdemeanor of riot. The accused parties have all been admitted to bail.

A belief is rapidly gaining ground that the Supreme Court of the United States will reject the petition in the Mississippi test case without much deliberation, on the ground of a lack of original jurisdiction. Should it be otherwise, however, it will be rapidly followed by several other States, including Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Texas.

The elections in Jersey City, Patterson and Bayonne, New Jersey, were decided in favor of the Republican ticket, while Hoboken, Hudson City, Harrison and Kearney, went Democratic.

AT Marion, Smythe county, Virginia, writing on the 6th inst., a meeting of Union men was called in that village on the 19th of March, to organize a Union party; but before the members could proceed to business a body of armed men appeared, and, driving the Union men away, proceeded to organize a meeting of their own. They passed resolutions denouncing Congress and urging, as the sense of the meeting, that the President should use his military power to protect the people of the South against Congressional usurpation. These resolutions were presented to the publisher of a Union paper in the town. He refused to publish them, and was informed that it would not be safe for him to publish any other report of the meeting. General Schofield was informed of the affair, and a lieutenant, without troops, arrived on Saturday to investigate the matter.

A BOARDING-HOUSE thief, now under arrest, has been one of the ornaments of Washington "society" during the past fashionable season, and has on several occasions victimized his acquaintances. On one occasion he escorted the wife of a prominent Congressman to the theater, and after having seen her home, he stole her valuable velvet cloak, which has been found at the pawnbroker's. Some of his fashionable associates are very anxious not to have his career exposed, and are endeavoring to have him liberated. Another of these *chevaliers d'industrie*, hailing from Maine, was escorted a few days since to the cars, the Maine delegation having paid his passage to Porrland to get rid of him.

IT is estimated that fifteen hundred wagons will be employed this summer to transport Government freight from Fort Riley and the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, to the different Government posts. Two hundred wagons, with a battalion of cavalry, passed through Junction City on the morning of the 26th ultimo. They constituted a portion of the army to be sent against the Indians under Gen. Hancock.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, recording the failure of Williams, Young & Kaas, wholesale grocers, says their liabilities are $100,000, assets $85,000. They have made an assignment to H. F. Eames, H. W. Hinsdale and Wm. Stewart, and the Chicago creditors have granted the firm, collectively and individually, an unconditional release. During the war the house made comparatively little money, and the losses entailed during the past two years by the steady depreciation in the value of goods, and the dullness of trade, completely swept away all the money of the firm.

THE editor of the *Christian Almanac* for 1867 has compiled the following statistics of the Episcopal Church in the United States: Dioceses, 34; bishops, 44; priests and deacons, 2,305; ordinations: deacons, 98, priests, 86; candidates for holy orders, 226; churches consecrated, 38; communicants, 161,224; Sunday School teachers, 17,570; scholars, 157,813; contributions, $3,051,669 64.

THE San Antonia (Texas) *Herald* says the time will soon come when Texas instead of buying leather in Boston will sell it her. Already some very fine specimens of Texas leather have been produced.

THE Hanover (Pa.) *Spectator* speaks of a fatal disease resembling pleuro-pneumonia, which has made its appearance among the cattle of a farmer named Rudesill, residing in Heidelberg township, a few miles from town.

RUSSIAN AMERICA:

[The] Climate, Soil, Geography and Resources of the Territory to be Added to our Domain--Value of the Country Greater than has been Supposed, &c.

Probably the best description to be found of [th]e vast territory recently purchased from Rus[si]a by our Government is given in a [p]amphlet published in 1855, by Mr. [..] R. Roche, of Quebec. This pamphlet [("]Russian America and the present War") was [w]ritten with a view of urging the British Gov[er]nment to aid in fitting out an expedition for [th]e conquest of Russian America, and its an[ne]xation to the British possessions, but the war [w]ith Russia came to a close in the following [ye]ar, and the project, if ever seriously enter[ta]ined in England, was of course no longer [th]ought of. We quote from the pamphlet a [de]scription of some features of the territory [ju]st ceded to the United States:

"With a coast upon the Pacific of some fifteen [hu]ndred miles in length, indented by numerous [so]unds and capacious harbors, and studded with [m]any large islands of considerable resources, it [ex]tends back, for about one thousand miles of [th]at coast, to a distance of nine hundred miles, [an]d for the remaining five hundred miles of the [co]ast, to thirty miles, the latter being the por[ti]on in front of our possessions which it cuts off [fr]om the Pacific; while the Peninsula of Alaska, [ab]out fifty miles in breadth, stretches out in the [Pa]cific for upwards of three hundred miles, the [w]hole territory comprising a surface of nine [hu]ndred thousand square miles. It is thus [ab]out sixteen times the size of England. It [co]ntains many mountain ranges of great height, [an]d fine valleys, magnificently watered and [fe]rtilized by large lakes and rivers; the moun[ta]in ranges in the upper and broader portion of [th]e territory, having a transverse direction, and [th]erefore sheltering the valleys from northerly [w]inds, which in that quarter are cold winds in [su]mmer, while, extraordinary as it may appear [to] many, in winter they invariably cause a rise [in] the thermometer. At both these seasons south[er]ly winds produce effects directly opposite to the [fo]rmer, being warm winds in summer and cold [wi]nds in winter. A great portion of this vast [re]gion (in some places to within a short dis[ta]nce of the Arctic Circle), is covered with [fo]rests of the largest and most valuable trees. [E]ven upon some of the islands of Prince Wil[li]am's Sound, in 61 degrees north latitude, [w]here it might be expected that the influence [of] the wind and sea would prevent or retard the [gr]owth of trees, Cook found the Canadian and [sp]ruce pine of a large size; and of the coun[tr]y adjacent to Norton Sound, lying in 64 de[gr]ees and 55 minutes north latitude, he says: [']From the elevated spot on which Mr. King sur[ve]yed the sound, he could distinguish many ex[te]nsive valleys, with rivers running through [th]em, well wooded, and bounded by hills of a [ge]ntle ascent, and moderate height. One of [th]ese rivers appeared to be of considerable size. [S]ome of the people, who penetrated beyond [th]is into the country, found the trees larger the [fu]rther they advanced.' In speaking of the [re]sources of Russian America, Sir John Rich[ar]dson, in his work upon the 'Arctic searching [E]xpedition,' quotes Bongard with regard to one [p]ortion of it, who says that the 'hill of Weste[..]l,' near Norfolk sound, in north latitude 58 [de]grees, which is 3,000 feet, French measure, in [h]eight, is clothed to its summit by a dense forest [of] pines and spruces, some of which ac[q]uire a circumference of twenty-one feet, [an]d the prodigious length of one hundred and [si]xty feet, and that the hollow trunk of one of [th]ese trees, made into a canoe, is able to con[ta]in thirty men with all their household effects! [S]ir John Richards adds: 'The climate of [S]itka,' (the name of the bay as well as the [is]land upon which is situated New Archangel, [th]e chief port of the Russian company, lying [in] 57 degrees north latitude,) 'is very much [m]ilder than that of Europe on the same paral[le]l, the cold of winter being neither severe nor [o]f long continuance. The humidity of the at[m]osphere gives astonishing vigor to the vege[ta]tion, but although the forest, nourished by a [v]ery moist atmosphere and comparatively high [m]ean temperature, is equal to that of the rich[e]st woodlands of the Northern United States, [y]et corn does not ripen there. This humidity [o]f the atmosphere, which is occasioned by the [s]urrounding sea, is doubtless the cause of corn [n]ot coming to perfection at Sitka; for some dis[ta]nce in the interior of the continent, as far [e]ast as the Mackenzie, in the territory occupied [b]y the Hudson Bay Company, the cereals are [su]ccessfully cultivated up to sixty degrees [n]orth latitude, and occasionally in some spots [s]ituated five degrees further north.' In the [n]eighborhood of the Mackenzie, Sir John [R]ichardson says that 'Fort Laird of the six[t]ieth parallel, may be considered as the northern [l]imit of the economical of wheat,' as in the in[te]rior of Russian America the climate must be [o]f a dryer nature than upon the seaboard, and [p]robably more in the extreme, that is, colder [in] winter and warmer in summer, much of the [in]terior may be well adapted for the growth of [t]he cereals, although they cannot be successful[l]y cultivated at the Russian establishments [u]pon the coast. The harbor of Sitka, and sev[e]ral other fine harbors are open during the [w]hole winter; thus showing an extraordinary [c]ontrast to the opposite coasts of Asia, which [a]re ice-bound for three parts of the year. Even [a]s high up as Behring's Straits great difference [o]f climate exists between the coasts of the Asi[a]tic and American continents. In his 'Travels [R]ound the World,' Sir George Simpson remarks [t]hat, 'although at some points Behring's Straits [a]re only forty-five miles wide, in the general [a]ppearance of the two coasts there is a marked [d]ifference, the western side being low, flat, [a]nd sterile, while the eastern is well wooded, [a]nd in every respect better adapted than [t]he other for the sustenance of both man [a]nd beast. Moreover, the soil and climate im[p]rove rapidly on the American shore as one [d]escends, and at Cook's inlet, (in 60 degrees N. [l]atitude, 'potatoes may be raised with ease, al[t]hough they hardly ripen in any part of Kamst[c]hatka, which extends nearly ten degrees [s]outh. Thus, both in soil and climate, the [g]reat portion of Russian-America, bordering [u]pon the sea, is not inferior to the eastern [c]oasts of America and Asia, whether lying in [t]he same, or in a much lower parallel. Sitka, [f]or instance, which is in 58 degrees north lati[t]ude, has a climate almost as temperate as that [o]f London, in 51 degrees north latitude, (the [m]ean annual temperature of the former being [4]5 degrees 44 minutes, and that of the latter 49 [d]egrees 70 minutes,)—and it has also about [a]s mild a winter as the southern portion of Ja[p]an, situated in a much lower latitude. The [s]uperiority, however, of the soil and climate of [R]ussian-America, over the soil and climate of [t]he opposite coasts of Asia, has been observed [f]rom the time of Kotzebue up to the present [m]oment.

"But we have still more recent evidence of the [c]omparative mildness of the climate upon the [A]merican side, even in a higher latitude. At [P]oint Barrow, in 71 degrees north, where there [i]s a large Esquimaux village, and where Her [M]ajesty's ship Plover wintered in 1852-3, her [c]ommander, Lieutenant Pullen, reported that [d]uring the entire winter the fall of snow did [n]ot exceed one foot in depth, and that on the [c]oldest day the thermometer only marked 43 [d]egrees below zero; a degree of cold not much [g]reater than that which was experienced at [Q]uebec last winter, where, also, the entire [q]uantity of snow which fell during that period [w]as about fifteen times greater than that re[p]orted as above to have fallen during the win[te]rs of 1852-3 at Point Barrow, situated 20 de[g]rees further north.

"Of the many large rivers which flow through [R]ussian America, none of them have been ex[p]lored to their sources; but several of them, [s]uch as the Colville, the Stikine, the Yuken or [K]wichpack, and the Kukokwin, are supposed [t]o run a course of upwards of one thousand [m]iles, and to be navigable for a considerable [d]istances. From their breadth as well as their [l]ength, and the volume of water which they [d]ischarge into the sea, they may certainly be [i]ncluded among rivers of the first class. The [C]olville, which was discovered by Simpson and [D]ease since the convention of 1825, is two miles [w]ide at its mouth in the Artic Sea where Capt. McClure observed its influence twelve or four[te]en miles out at sea, the water at that distance [b]eing of a dirty mud color, and scarcely salt. [T]he Stikine enters the Pacific at 50 deg. 50 min. [n]orth latitude, where it is three miles wide, and [a]t a distance of thirty miles from the sea has a [w]idth of one mile; but its source is in Brit[i]sh Territory. Of the Yuken, or Kwichpack, Sir John Richardson says: 'It rises to [t]he west of the Rocky mountains, not far from the union of the Francis and Lewis, which forms the Pelly, flows first to the north, and after receiving a large tributary named the Porcupine, [t]o the westward, falls into Behring's Sea,' and [t]hat 'in 60 degrees north latitude, [illegible] de[g]rees west longitude, [illegible] is about one thous[an]d miles from its mouth, it is one mile and a quarter wide. These three magnificent rivers, falling into different seas, probably represent three distinct river systems of the north-west corner of this continent, each being fed by numerous smaller, yet considerable, streams, and the three together draining an extent of country much larger than the whole of Canada. The Rat [R]iver, mentioned by Mr. Ibister, of the Hudson [B]ay Company's service, in a communication to the Ro[yal] Geographical Society, flows from Rus[s]ian Ame[rica] [illegible] the Rocky Mountains at the first com[illegible]plete break in the chain in 67 degrees north [la]titude into the Mackenzie of the British territory, the latter having, according to Sir John Richardson, a course of 2,800 miles (800 longer than the St. Lawrence); and an unbroken navigation, fit for steamboats, from its entrance in the Arctic Sea to the Portage of the Drowned, a distance of from twelve to thirteen hundred miles. In addition to the Russian territory being everywhere drained by the fine rivers, it contains many large lakes communicating with the former, and is indented with numerous deep and spacious harbors, and also by several extensive arms of the sea. Of the latter, Cook's inlet, runs upwards of two hundred miles into the land, these lakes and rivers, and these inlets and harbors, may be viewed as very important features of the country. They not only assist to temper the climate (the former by draining the land) which generally shapes towards the sea and towards the Mackenzie, and the latter by the salt atmosphere, which their waters diffuse through the interior), but they tend to enrich the soil upon their banks, by a short period of overflow in the spring, and may be made to afford facilities for inter-communication, rendering accessible the most retired and most sheltered valleys, and for the establishment and active prosecution of an outward commerce.

Speaking of the Great Eastern, the *Pall Mall Gazette* shortly before her departure from the Mersey, remarked: "During the last few weeks there have been as many as one thousand artisans at work simultaneously upon the Great Eastern steamship. The 'big ship' has now three thousand passenger berths. In supplying the beds required for the several berths twenty-seven thousand yards of linen have been used, together with forty tons of curled hair and wool, and for sheets, pillow and bolster slips thirty thousand yards of linen, while twenty-five hundred white counterpanes have been supplied in addition to those already in use, beside eleven thousand yards of toweling.

A Tennessee gentleman was lately in New York in search of Germans for plantation services. One of the inducements held out to the emigrants was the title to a small farm. Parties from Louisiana have also been in the New York market recently for a like purpose. Virginia has an agency in London to supply her with laborers.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Passengers on board the steamship Germania, which arrived at New York on Saturday from Hamburg, state that that vessel was nearly two days groping her way through the icebergs; that the fear of collision not only kept the crew constantly on deck, but many of themselves. One field was estimated to be some sixty or seventy miles in length, while some of the bergs looked as high as Trinity Church steeple. Other vessels report similar experiences.

Not for fifteen years has there been so bad weather on the route between the Missouri and the Pacific as prevailed in the month of March.

New and very rich gold mines have been discovered in the Salmon river region, and trains have left Salt Lake City for the scene of excitement.

During the month of March passengers were landed at Castle Garden by thirty-five steamships and nineteen sailing vessels. The number of cabin passengers were nine hundred and six, and of steerage fourteen thousand one hundred and seventy-one, making a total of fifteen thousand and seventy-seven. The number of cabin passengers during the year has been two thousand six hundred and twenty-six, and of steerage passengers twenty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-four.

Among the bills just signed by the Governor of Pennsylvania is one incorporating a society for "the prevention of cruelty to animals." Similar societies have been instituted in many places, and their object must enlist the sympathies of the residents of large cities, where the sad spectacle of over-driven and worn-out animals of draught is of too frequent occurrence.

Salt Lake City is one of the most beautifully laid out cities in the world. The streets are very wide, with water running through nearly every one of them. Every block is surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and almost every house has its neat little orchard of apple, peach, apricot and cherry trees. In fact, the whole nine square miles is almost one continued orchard.

Last week national bank currency valued at $27,550 was issued, making a total of $302,336,256 issued to date. From this is to be deducted the currency redeemed, including worn out notes, amounting to $3,447,582, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,888,674.

The specie shipments from New York during the week (and including the exports to-day) amounted to $500,678, making a total of $6,828,000 from 1st of January to date, against $5,754,795 during the corresponding season last year.

There is reason to believe that the next weekly statement by the New York banks will show the following changes: Loans, $800,000—decrease; specie, $400,000—decrease; deposits, $4,000,000—decrease; legal tenders, $3,400,000—decrease; circulation, $800,000—increase.

Some ladies of a missionary association in Buffalo, New York, on recently visiting a poor family, found a little boy standing in a beer keg. On inquiring why the boy was there, they learned that the child had nothing to wear, did not want to lie in bed all the time, and so was put into the empty keg that he might look around and see what was going on, without offense to his neighbors. Perhaps the process of emptying the keg had something to do in depriving the little fellow of decent clothing—cause and effect combined.

The New York *Gazette*, referring to the windmill plan for propelling vessels, remarks that a more economical one would be to employ the resistance of the water at the bow in turning the propellor at the stern. This is a novel idea, and anybody who will try it and succeed with it can next revive the plan of the philospher who proposed to place a large bellows at the stern of his boat, and thus supply his own wind as he wanted it.

About 8,000 Chinamen are employed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, at $30 (gold) per month, without board. Johnny, besides proving a good washerwoman, cook and chambermaid, has proven a very effective man with the shovel and the drill. What he lacks in strength he makes up in patient perseverance, and his imitative powers soon enable him to do any primitive labor as well as his neighbors. He does not get drunk nor show the common inclination to shirk his duties.

The foundry and machine shop of English & Dixon, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, was burned Monday night. The loss amounts to upwards of $70,000. The insurance is only $21,000. More than one hundred men are thrown out of employment by this unexpected calamity. The works were chiefly engaged in manufacturing the famous Buckeye Reaper and Mower, thousands of which have found a market in Illinois and Iowa.

All that remains of the Mecca well, Muskingum county, Ohio, yielding two hundred barrels a day, for one-twentieth of which $5,000 was offered and refused, is a board inscribed "Mecca Well—No smoking allowed on these Premises," and a tank full of rain water. The Schaffer, California, Excelsior and other wells are also deserted.

The prospect now is that lake navigation through the straits of Mackinac, and river navigation to St. Paul, will not open much before the close of this month. The ice is still thick and firm; the only year in which, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the Mississippi river opened at Rock Island as late as the present season was in 1843, when the ice moved off on the 8th of April. This season it moved off on the 5th. The average time of the opening of the river at that point hitherto has been about the third week of March.

The New York Christian Association proposes to build a building, to cost $200,000, corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-Third street. The subscriptions have progressed so favorably that the managers feel justified in commencing operations.

We have noticed with much interest the introduction of the English sparrow into New York. Houses have been prepared for them in the Central Park, and they seem already to have become quite domesticated.

PERSONAL.

—As soon as the Senate adjourns President Johnson will make a visit to New York, and while there, will be the guest of a distinguished citizen who resides in the Second Avenue. It may be added, that under no circumstances will he accept the attentions of any public or political body. His sojourn will not extend beyond a week. The President's family will accompany him.

—Judah P. Benjamin, of Confederate States notoriety, having been complimented for an argument in an English court by Lord Chief Baron, the New Orleans *Times* says: "A compliment from a Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and especially from one so distinguished as Sir Fitzroy Kelly, is a rare, and, therefore, a very high tribute to a lawyer."

Three years ago the Duke of Wellington had an income of $750,000 a year. By reckless dissipation and profligacy of every conceivable kind he has reduced it to about $7,500.

—Surratt, who is awaiting his trial in the Washington jail, is thus described: In stature I should judge him to be five feet nine or ten inches high, rather slender in form—almost delicate, perhaps—and apparently twenty-eight years of age. His hair is a very light auburn, nicely cut and trimmed, parted behind and and combed forward. He wears a moustache and goatee, rather more positive in their color than the hair on his head. The rest of his face was carefully shaven. Altogether his appearance was that of a well dressed and very presentable young man—and certainly the last one that would be selected from a crowd as a desperate character or a villain. He has a very pleasant voice, in conversation uses good language, understands himself perfectly, usually wears a smile upon his face, which, however, suggests unpleasant thoughts when one considers his desertion of the woman who gave him birth, at the time of her sorest need. Indeed, considering the whole history of the man that stands before me, and taking no account of the question of his guilt or innocence of the crimes with which he stands charged, I am filled with amazement that he can smile. And looking at his constant efforts in that direction, I discover in it the only trace of a bad man that the figure presents.

—Spurgeon, the famous London preacher sometimes gets off an amazing good thing. "Brethren," said he, the other day, in the course of one of his wonderful sensational sermons, "if God had referred the ark to a committee on naval affairs, it's my opinion it would not have been built yet." A worldly minded editor remarks that what the Naval Committee failed to accomplish in the way of delay would have been brought about by eight hour agitations and labor strikes.

—The Dayton *Journal*, of Monday, says: "We understand that General James A. Garfield does not decline a nomination by the Union Convention for Governor, but he does not seek it. If the Union party designate him as its candidate for Governor, it is understood he will accept."

—The Boston *Transcript* says that George Peabody will sail for Europe on the 1st of May. The picture of the Queen, to be presented to Mr. Peabody, is now on board the Sciota. The presentation will be made in Washington—to which city he will immediately proceed—by the British Minister in person. Ultimately the picture will be placed in a fire-proof room in the Peabody Institute at South Danvers. This benevolent gentleman—whose generosity has caused his name to be endeared in Europe and the United States—has received an autograph letter from the Empress Eugenie, highly complimenting him for his unexampled liberality to the poor on both sides of the Atlantic, and speaking of him as the great benefactor of humanity.

—Here is a graphic description of the American-like appearance of the House of Commons during the late Reform discussion: "During a great part of Disraeli's speech, and during that of Mr. Lowe, Lord Stanley reclined on his back on his own bench, with his legs barring the aisle, and his feet on the top of the clerk's table, and on the opposite side the Marquis of Hartingdon was enjoying the same free and easy position. If the Speaker (Mr. Dennison) had leaned forward he could have touched their boots. Mr. Gladstone was doubled up in his bench something like a ball, and nothing on the said ball was visible but a hat, the brim of which was drawn over his nose."

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DISASTER.

Coroner's Investigation into the Death of Martin L. Bracken--Important Testimony Elicited--Adjournment of the Inquest.

The jury empanneled by Coroner Clawson to investigate into the manner of the death of Martin L. Bracken, a brakeman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, who died from injuries received by the disaster on that road, near Turtle Creek, on Sunday last, caused by an obstruction on the track, assembled at the Mayor's office Wednesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, and proceeded with the investigation. The following testimony was elicited:

TESTIMONY OF DR. W. R. HAMILTON.

Dr. W. R. Hamilton, sworn.—Was called upon to attend Mr. Bracken, the deceased, about two o'clock last Sunday afternoon, in a car about half a mile beyond Turtle Creek. He was very badly injured. He had a comminuted fracture of the left thigh, fracture of the pelvis and his abdomen had been so pressed as to produce rupture. These injuries were necessarily fatal. Saw him after he died, at No. 56 Walnut street, this city. Dr. Stewart was attending to Mr. Bracken before I arrived at the scene of the disaster.

TESTIMONY OF THE CONDUCTOR OF THE TRAIN.

Wm. B. Story, sworn.—Am conductor of the Cincinnati Express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Left this city on the train at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning last. The train consisted of one express car, two baggage cars, one sleeping car and three passenger cars. The usual number (three) brakesmen were on board, one of whom was Mr. Bracken, the deceased, who was stationed at the front of the train. The first notice I had of the disaster, was by the engineer whistling "down braeks," about half a mile east of Turtle Creek. Next I felt the train jar. The brakesman did not have time to put the brakes down, from the time of the first whistle until the train ran into the obstruction. The train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Was in the second passenger car. First seen the front passenger car go off the track, and then the one I was in got off. Saw the deceased step from the platform of the first car, about the time the cars went off the track. Saw him then reach for the knob of the door, but he did not quite reach it. He was then knocked around to the side of the door. Just at this time the platform of the first car was forced over the platform of the second car, catching the deceased between them. I then went to the front end of the car, and saw that the deceased was caught fast. I then tried to get off the door to get to him, but it was fast, caused by being crushed together. I then went out of the back door of the car to get an axe for the purpose of cutting him out. I failed to get one, but some passengers got an ax, and after chopping for about thirty-five or forty minutes, succeeded in extricating him. Did not see the obstruction on the track. Saw a lot of spikes and a piece of a keg laying on the track. The spikes, from general appearance, I think belonged to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. There is no construction trains pass along there on Sunday. From the tools laying there, it appeared that some of the company's employees had been working there.

TESTIMONY OF THE FIREMAN OF THE TRAIN.

John Matthews, sworn—Was fireman on the train on which the deceased was a brakeman. When I first seen the obstruction, the train was within about twenty feet of it. Before I noticed the obstruction, I seen a man on the track in his shirt sleeves. The engineer then whistled "down brakes." Mr. McAuley, who was on my seat, jumped down, and then I seen the obstruction. The obstruction consisted of four ties [lying] lengthways between the two rails, and a crobar was placed across the top of them. Soon as the train was stopped I got out and seen the man who was on the track sitting down in a fence corner in the field; before the train struck the obstruction, the man who was on the track was looking at the train; one man could lift the rails, which were placed on the track; did not see any person else in the neighborhood of the disaster, except two men, who were standing near the track half a mile from there; just after the disaster, I went to put out the fire in the engine, and to extricate Mr. McAuley, who was crushed on the engine; the man whom I seen on the track I think had on a barred shirt and a slouch hat. [Patrick Monaghan, the man who was arrested on Sunday, was brought in, but the witness could not identify him as the man he seen on the track.]

TESTIMONY OF A PASSENGER.

William Brown, sworn—Live near Carpenter's Station, Westmoreland county; was a passenger on the Cincinnati Express train last Sunday; was in the front part of the first passenger car, when the engineer whistled down brakes. I then put my head out of the car, and seen that the train was off the track; went and out seen Mr. Bracken, the deceased, crushed between the platform of the first and second car. I then got off the train; saw this man (pointing to Patrick Monaghan) in the field, about thirty steps from the track, to the left of the train; he was sitting down with his coat lying on his knees; I and some other passengers caught him, and all the answer to any questions we could get from him was, "I don't know;" did not see any person else in that immediate vicinity except some little girls, on the opposite side of Turtle Creek. The disaster occurred at about twenty minutes before twelve o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN JOHNSTON.

John Johnston, sworn.—Am twelve years of age; live with my parents at Turtle Creek; was on the porch of our house, near where the accident occurred, at the time of the smash-up; did not see the train run off the track, but seen the wreck afterwards. About five or ten minutes before the train came along, I saw that man (pointing to Monaghan) walking down from the railroad track, on the island in the creek. Three men passed him on the island, and he then *hid himself behind some bushes*. After they passed, he came out and went down the creek. The three men walked up along the track, in the direction of Greensburg. Never saw Monaghan about there before.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JAMES CREIGHTON.

James Creighton, sworn—Am General Agent and Assjutant Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Went out to the scene of the disaster yesterday, and saw three new ties, that had not been in use, all split up. The ties and spikes were left by the employees in charge of the construction train, on Saturday evening. The last train preceding the Cincinnati Express, going east, passed Turtle Creek, Saturday midnight.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHN STONE.

John Stone sworn—Live in Johnstown; was a passenger on the Cincinnati Express last Sunday; helped to arrest Monaghan, after the disaster, in the field, about forty paces from the track. When I was about fifteen paces from him, he jumped up and put on his coat. I went to strike him, when he put up his hands and said "Oh, don't." Some passengers came to my aid, but Monaghan resisted for a while; I then took him down to the village, where I left him in charge, and then got a conveyance and brought him into the city, and placed him in the lock-up; he wouldn't answer any questions in the buggy. As we were passing Wilkinsburg, Monaghan raised himself up and attempted to get out of the carriage.

TESTIMONY OF MR. DAVID FREDERICK.

David Frederick sworn—Live about a quarter of a mile east of Turtle Creek station; was standing on the bank of the creek last Sunday, when the accident occurred. This is about six hundred yards from the scene of the disaster. Noticed Monaghan going up the track towards the east, where the obstruction was, about twenty-five minutes before the train came along; he was carrying something under his arm; did not see him again until after the wreck, when he was in custody. Three men passed down the track, towards the west, about the same time Monaghan went up the track; did not know them; never seen Monaghan in that locality before.

TESTIMONY OF MR. GEORGE FREDERICK.

George Frederick, sworn—Am employed to attend the engines at Brinton's Station. Passed over the track where the disaster occurred, about three-quarters of an hour before the smash-up occurred. There were some ties lying alongside the track. Passed Monaghan, who was going East, when I was coming towards home. He turned around and looked at me. Did not see the disaster.

The Washington County Murder--Suspected Parties Arrested.

The search for the assassins of David Sproul, who was murdered at his residence in Washington county, on the 18th of March, has been continued without interruption by the police, since that time. The officers connected with Alderman Strain's office have been particularly vigilant, their efforts no doubt being in a great measure stimulated by the fact that a reward of $1,000 had been offered for the arrest and conviction of the villains. Officer Hague, whose long experience in the police business has rendered him familiar with the persons and haunts of notorious characters, was sent to Washington county immediately after the murder, and has exerted himself night and day to ferrit out the perpetrators of this horrible crime. By means only known to officers of justice, he ascertained some facts tending to inculpate John Bird, a well known thief and graduate of the Penitentiary, and on Monday evening arrested him and placed him in the watch house in charge of Capt. Lewis. During the evening Bird was visited by Alderman Strain and officer Wilmot, and after a long conversation, he finally admitted that he knew something about the affair, but denied that he had participated in the crime. He, however, stated that the plan to rob Mr. Sproul had been arranged in the county jail, and gave the names of the parties who he alleged had committed the crime. At the instance of Alderman Strain, the reporters of the press desisted from alluding to the matter at the time, in order to subserve the ends of justice, but one of the number being unable to resist the temptation of publishing a sensation item, gave the matter publicity. Fortunately, however, before the appearance of the item, one of the alleged murderers, named Thomas Whittaker, was apprehended. Whittaker bears an unenviable reputation, and has been convicted of various crimes. During the war he enlisted in the 139th Pennsylvania Regiment, but deserted shortly afterwards, and became a noted bounty jumper. He was arrested in this city half a dozen of times and forwarded to his regiment, but he always managed by some means to escape punishment. The police are in search of the other parties, but it is feared the untimely publicity given to their movements will interfere with their plans. Bird and Whittaker have been committed for a hearing on the 16th inst., at which time Miss Sproul, a sister of the murdered man, who believes she can identify the assassins, will be present.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10, 1867.

Money continues to rule close and the banks and brokers pressed by borrowers for loans. Discounts have greatly increased, but not commensurate with the demand. There is an improvement in the general trade of our city. The pleasant weather has brought quite a number of country dealers to our city, who are making liberal purchases. It is gratifying to see a spirit of concession prevailing between both buyers and sellers since they have met; the one party recognizing the great shrinkage in the value of leading fabrics, whilst the other feels that the wants of the customers are measured by present necessities, and buy with a view that prices are steadily receding from the high scale of war times.

—The New York quotations to-day show a very heavy decline in Railways. The fall in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago stock, as well as the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, is most marked. This decline puzzles dealers, who are anxious to purchase largely of Fort Wayne, when it touches bottom, but who are fearful of the bottom being too deep. The New York *Tribune* says: Fort Wayne is weak under the attempts to make its last annual report show profits not warranted by a fair statement of its construction expenses, and the reduction of its supplies. It now begins to appear that the 10 per cent. dividends paid under the stimulus of the "Morse mania," in its stock, were not warranted by prudence. The road will do well if it pays seven per cent. while increasing its stock with no corresponding gain in its net income.

—The following list shows to-day's prices at the New York Stock Exchange, received at S. S. Bryan's:

Gold	136⅝
U. S. Bonds, 1881	109
U. S. Bond, 5-20's, 1862	109⅜
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1866	107⅛
U. S. Bonds (new issue) 5-20's, 1865	107⅛
U. S. Bonds, 7-30's	105½
Michigan Southern	67¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	67¼
P., F. Wayne & Chicago	90⅛
Erie	54⅝
Chicago & Rock Island	85⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	31½
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	59¼
New York Central	99⅛
Reading	99½

—The same New York correspondent frequently quoted, writes on the 9th inst.: "The gold market has been exceedingly active upon the late Continental news, and the price varied to-day 1½ per cent. The influence of a probable European war upon the commercial and financial interests of this country, is construed favorably. The withdrawal of a vast number of men from agricultural pursuits will materially increase the volume of of our grain exports, while the peaceful relations of our country toward the world at large, together with the increased intrinsic value of our national securities as evidenced by late Treasury returns, will render them more than ever a favorite investment for foreign capital."

—One o'clock New York quotations of governments, from Jay Cooke & Co. to Ira B. McVay & Co., Bankers, who buy and sell on the most liberal current prices the various issues of the Government securities, &c.:

6s 1881	108⅞
5-20s, 1862	108⅞
" 1864	[illegible]
" 1865, May and Nov[ember]	107⅜
5-20s, 1865, Jan[uary] and July	107⅞
10-40s	97⅜
December '64 Compounds	15½
August 7-30s	106
June and July 7-30s	105⅝
Gold	136⅝

—The following comparative table exhibits the condition of the leading items of the banks of Philadelphia for the past and previous week:

	Last week.	This week.	
Capital	$15,517,150	$15,517,150	No change.
Loans	[illegible],780,306	50,998,231	Inc. $217,925
Specie	[illegible]	664,719	Dec 138,429
Legal Tenders	15,856,948	15,882,745	Inc. 25,782
Deposits	34,150,285	33,[illegible],595	Dec 353,690
Circulation	10,631,532	10,651,615	Inc. 20,083

As compared with the previous statement the one of the past week is decidedly favorable. The loans have been increased $217,925, while in the previous week their augmentation was but $37,816. The legal tenders in the last statement exhibited a decline of $214,782; this week they present an increase of $25,797. The deposits last week showed the heavy falling off of $431,260; this week the decrease is $353,690. The specie shows an unusually heavy decline—$138,429; the decrease in this item last week was $4,285. The circulation has augmented $20,083.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10, 1867.

The general market to-day was active in most branches of trade. Flour continues excited, with prospects of the present, if not higher, prices being maintained. Grains are generally active and tending upward in price. Groceries are quite active. Provisions are in good demand.

The receipts of leading articles of produce, per river and railroad, since our last, were very light.

We quote as follows, which are the Pittsburgh wholesale prices, unless otherwise stated:

ASHES—We note sales of 10 tons pearls at 13½c, and 25 tons soda ash at 5¼c ℔ ℔.

APPLES—Prices from store range from $3 75@6 00 ℔ bbl as to quality. Most of the sales are made at $4 00@4 50 ℔ bbl, but very choice readily command $6 00@6 00.

BEANS—Prime navy are quoted from store at $2 75@3 00 ℔ bush.

BUTTER—Choice roll, in small packages, sells readily from store at 38@40c ℔ ℔. Large packages command from 22c to 27c ℔ ℔. Fresh roll is scarce and in demand.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen at 22c and Hamburg at 18c ℔ ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote prime dried apples at 10c and peaches at 16@20c ℔ ℔.

CODFISH—We note sales of 500 ℔s, at 6½c ℔ ℔.

BACON AND LARD—Sales from packers, reported of 5,000 ℔s Shoulders, at 10@10½c; 3,000 ℔s rib Sides, at 12½c; 5,000 ℔s S. C. Hams at 16c; 1,000 ℔s Dried Beef at 23c, and 10 tierces kettle Lard at 13½c ℔ ℔. Market firm and active.

MESS PORK—Sales from packers of 15 bbls, at $23 50 ℔ bbl, reported.

EGGS—The market is active at 22@24c ℔ doz.

FLOUR—Prices have advanced within the last few days to a very high figure, and are still tending upward. We quote the following brands: Snow Flake, fancy Winter, $15 50; Jenkins's Eureka, extra Winter, $15 00; Jenkins's Lilly, choice, $14 75; Desplaine's and Sears's best, $14 25@14 50, and Crossett's Crescent, $13 50 ℔ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—The quotations are, from store, $8 50 ℔ bbl.

CORN MEAL—We quote at $1 15 ℔ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—From store the quotations are $3 75 ℔ hundred.

GRAIN—There is but little wheat, except a limited amount of No. 2 spring in the market, and it may be quoted nominally at $2 80 ℔ bush.

CORN—Prices for prime yellow corn, in Elevator, are from 92c to $1 ℔ bush.

OATS—From first hands we quote at 60c ℔ bush, and from store at 62@65c ℔ bush.

RYE—We quote from store at $1 45@1 50 ℔ bush.

LEAD—Sales of 300 pigs lead at 10½c, reported.

LIME—Sales noted of 30 bbls white lime at $2 00 ℔ bbl.

WHISKY—Nothing doing, except a moderate demand for old Rye, which ranges in price from $3 00@5 00 ℔ gallon.

Groceries

During the past week have been quite active, with prospects of a fair Spring trade. Coffee remains firm under the late advance in gold. Choice coffee scarce. Sugars firm, with an upward tendency: raw sugars ½c advance, East.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 27c; prime, 26c; good, 25@25½c.

BROWN SUGARS—New Orleans, 14@14½c; Porto Rico, 12@13½c; Cuba, 12@12½c; Hard 16½c; A Coffee, 15½c; B, 15c; extra C, 14½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90@95c; Porto Rico, 75@80c; English Island, 80c.

SYRUP—Extra Union, $1 15; Loverings, $1 10; Drips', $1 05; Booth & Edgar, 85c; Franklin 80c. Other syrups, range from 60 to 80c, as to quality.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 90c@$1 75; Imperial, $1 50@1 80; Gunpowder, $1 50@1 80; Oolong, 75c@$1 20.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $24 50 per barrel; half do. $13 25; No. 1 Bay do. $22 50; half do. $12 25; No. 2 Mackerel, $19 50; No. 3 do. $16 50; White Fish, half barrel, $8; Labrador Herring, half barrel, $10; Lake Herring, $4 25.

RICE—Carolina, 11½c; Rangoon, 10½c.

SODA—Bi Carb, 10c.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 5, 1867.

Dry Goods people are in better spirits, because spring trade has opened somewhat, and buyers have been on hand to quite a satisfactory extent during the present week. Bills are generally small, but this argues caution on the part of retailers and safety to jobbers, and the plan of frequent purchases and close, prompt settlement, will be the best thing for both buyers and sellers.

The frequent fluctuations in value make it a matter of more than usual propriety for dealers to keep their stocks in good trim, and avoid an accumulation of old goods.

We append quotations as follows—giving prices for last week and this:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.	March 28.	April 5.
Anchor Sheeting	21½	21
Cabot A	21	21
Ohio Valley	20	19
Franklin 4-4	15	15
Metropolitan 4-4	15	15
Park	18	18
BLEACHED SHEETINGS.		
Canoe	11	12½
Pacific	12½	12½
Putnam F	15	15
Blackwater	17½	17½
Chapman X	18	18
Reynolds A	17	17
Gold Medal	23½	23½
Lonsdale	26	26
PRINTS.		
Merrimack	17	17
Sprague	17	17
American	16½	16½
Richmond	16½	16½
Manchester (new)	16 @16½	16 @16½
Amoskeag (new)	15½@16	15½@16
Wamsutta	15	15
Troy	10½	10½
Empire	11	11
Delaines	23½	23½
GINGHAMS.		
Lancaster	24 @25	24 @25
Glasgow	24	24
Berkshire	24	24
Mahanoy	18½	18½
TICKING.		
Conestoga Medal	42½	42½
Adriatic	35	35

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 13, 1867.

The following are the card prices:

Boston Crackers	13½	Cream Crackers	30
Wine "	13½	Graham Wafers	13½
Soda "	12½	Milk Biscuit	12½
Oyster "	12	Ginger Snaps	17
Water "	11½	Pilot Bread	10
Butter "	12½	Cracker Meal	12½
Sugar "	14	Almond Nuts	21
Graham "	12½	Fancy Crackers	30
Dyspepsia "	12½	Assorted Tea Cakes	17

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

[Market tables illegible at this resolution.]

MILWAUKEE FLOUR AND WHEAT MARKET.

[illegible]

WOOL MARKETS.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

[illegible]

IRON AND NAILS.

[illegible]

BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

[illegible]

MANILLA, HEMP, AND TARRED CORD AGE, OAKUM, &c.

[illegible]

LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

FRUIT MARKET.

[illegible]

SOAP AND CANDLES.

[illegible]

PRICE LIST OF TOOLS.

[illegible]

STEEL MARKET.

[illegible]

TOBACCO MARKET.

[illegible]

HEAVY HARDWARE.

[illegible]

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

[illegible]

TIN, ROOFING, &c.

[illegible]

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

[illegible]

COPPER MARKET.

[illegible]

GLASS MARKET.

[illegible]

WRAPPING PAPER AND RAG MARKET.

[illegible]

ALE MARKET.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

[illegible]

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

BROOM MARKET.

[illegible]

THE IRON TRADE.

[illegible]

Baltimore Market.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[illegible]

... Sheep and lambs have undergone no especial change. A moderate demand has prevailed throughout the week at steady prices. Extra commanded 9½c; prime, 9@9½c; ordinary and common, 8½@8¾c; inferior, 7@8c.

The hog market rules moderately active, and decline of ½@1c ℔ ℔ was conceded from previous rates. About 5 car loads were on sale this morning. Heavy corn fed, 8c; light and medium, 6¾@7½c.

Receipts—4,862 beeves, 11,425 sheep and lambs, 18,164 hogs.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 137¾.

NEW YORK, April 10—P. M.

MONEY

Is in fair demand, with an increasing supply. Rates are unchanged. The Assistant Treasurer to-day purchased half a million of 7-30 notes.

GOLD

Active and excited under European rumors, which have not been confirmed. The bull interest is in the ascendant. The Government sold $300,000.

STERLING

Firmer, but unsettled, from the same cause. It is next to impossible to negotiate cotton bills in consequence of the decline in Liverpool, and rumored failures there. That of Victor Ponts of Liverpool, is reported per cable. The alleged fall of cotton to 11½d, in Liverpool is unconfirmed. Bankers intend generally to cover their own bills with gold.

GOVERNMENTS

Firm but quiet; 6s of '81, 108⅝@109; registered 5-20s, '62, 103⅝@108⅝; coupons, do '64, 107⅝@107⅞; do '65, 107⅝@108; do January and July, 107⅝@107¾; registered 10-40s, 97⅝@98; August 7-30s, 106@106½; June and July do, 105⅝@105⅝.

THE RAILWAY MARKET

Opened heavy, and the bearish feeling was marked. Prices declined 1@3 ℔ cent. right through the list, the greatest fall being on Pittsburgh and Rock Island. After call there was an average improvement of ½ ℔ cent., and prices were still better at the one o'clock board. A reaction took place at the second board, and there was a sharp decline. The market was much depressed at the last board, and still lower prices were made after call, under a strong pressure to sell. The market closed unsteady and rather stronger.

CLOSING PRICES.

The closing prices at 5:30 P. M. are reported by Wm. Heath & Co.: Gold, 137¾; Ohio Certificates, 25@23½; Canton, 41@42; Cumberland, 26@29; Quicksilver, 26@28½; Mariposa, 7; preferred, 18@19; Western Union, 39@39½; New York Central, 98@98¼; Erie, 53⅝@53⅝; Hudson, 128; Reading, 98¼@98½; Michigan Southern, 60⅜@60⅝; Illinois Central, 112@114; Pittsburgh, 66@66½; Toledo, 117@118; Rock Island, 86½@86⅝; Northwestern, 31@31¼; preferred, 58@58⅜; Fort Wayne, 89¾@90; Pacific Mail, 120⅜@120; Atlantic, 75.

BORDER STATE BONDS

Dull; Missouri, 90; Tennessee, new, 63.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous shares declined, but closed firm.

COAL SHARES

Heavy and lower, especially Cumberland.

MINING MARKET

Quiet and lower; Gregory, $8 80; Corydon [illegible] Quartz Hill, $2 40; Alameda, $8 65; [illegible] $4 85; some business in United States [illegible] $5 40; [illegible] at $3 85@3 90.

COPPER STOCKS.

Prices of mining stocks [illegible] Copper Falls, 22½; Franklin [illegible] Boston this day: [illegible]ron, 10½. [illegible]; Hancock, 4; Hu[illegible]

NEW YORK, April 10.—M[oney] [illegible] on call loans. Sterling [illegible] steady at 7 ℔ cent. first class bills. America[n] [illegible] at 109@109¼ gold, for 135, advancing to 138, and Gold firmer, opening at [illegible] ment stocks without [illegible] closing at 137¾. Government Liverpool heavy and [un]decided change. Freights to [illegible] for 21,000 bushels cor[n] [illegible], drooping, with engagements [illegible] per sail at 2½d.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 10, 1867.

FLOUR—Weak, with sellers at yesterday's prices.

WHEAT—Dull, and closed inactive at a nominal decline of 2@3½c; sales at $2 37@2 39½ for early, and $2 40@2 42 for No. 2.

CORN—Opened moderately active, but subsequently weakened and declined 2c, and closed with sellers but no buyers of No. 1 at $1 07.

OATS—Tame, and ¾@1c lower, closing quiet at 56¼@56½c for No. 2.

RYE—Neglected, and 5@7c lower; light sales at $1 48 for No. 1.

BARLEY—Dull; sales small at 90c for [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Market.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Market.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Markets.

[illegible]

... Eggs—The market has been steady and firm, with a good demand at 20c ℔ dozen, shippers' count for prime fresh.

Grease—A quiet and steady market at 8½c for Brown; 9½c for Yellow, and 9½@10c for White.

Hemp—A quiet market, without change in prices.

Oils—There is a good demand for Linseed at $1 39 in lots, and $1 40@1 41 in the small way, but holders ask higher.

Lard is in fair demand at $2 05@2 10 for No. 1 and extra.

Petroleum steady at 45@46c for refined, duty paid.

Seed—Clover advanced to $12 00 ℔ bushel, the small supply being concentrated in one or two hands, and light. Timothy has been in better demand, and closes at $2 40@3 00, and firm. Flaxseed firm at $2 50@2 60, and not much offering. Hemp—Scarce and in demand at $6 00@8 00.

Whisky—There has been a dull and heavy market all the week, and it closes heavy at 26c in bond.

The Trichiniasis.

Dr. Edward Hitchcock of Amherst college has examined a portion of the muscle taken from the body of Miss Ida Hall, who died in Springfield Mass. last week, and found the trichinæ in it in large numbers. He fully agrees with most of our resident physician's that the young lady's death was caused by the terrible disease, trichiniasis, and furnishes the following interesting and descriptive account of it:—

The disease known as trichiniasis is caused by the presence of a minute parasite infesting the voluntary muscles. The name of this animal is trichina spiralis, and in its popular acceptation may be called a minute worm, somewhat like the common vinegar eel. This animal was first made known to the world by Prof Richard Owen of the British museum, London, in 1835, and has been subsequently studied minutely by Drs Bowditch and Wyman of Boston, and Dr. Dalton of New York. The animals which the trichina most commonly infests are man and the common hog, though it has been found in other domestic animals. It is however most commonly introduced into the human system by using some preperation of pork as an article of food. It probably can be introduced only through the intestines, and not by the skin. Its tenacity of life, like that of some of the lower animals, is not a little remarkable, since it withstands heat to the amount of 169 Fahrenheit, and is not killed by a temperature of 13 degrees below zero. Various chemical substances, even those that partially decompose the muscle, including common salt, are not injurious to it, and smoking of hams does not destroy it. Trichiniasis has never prevailed extensively in this country, but has been well known in northern Germany and Prussia, and somewhat in France. And in those countries where sausages and hams are common articles of diet, and especially when eaten uncooked, this disease is well known. So that it is safe to say that if a person will eat ham, sausages of any portion of the meat of the hog in a raw or partially cooked condition, he runs a great risk of inflicting upon himself this very uncomfortable disease.

The trichina, when it arrives at its adult or perfect state surrounds itself with a cyst or sac, in which it remains indefinitely, when, if chance favors its entrance into the stomach of another animal, it commences anew its cycle or development, otherwise it perishes. It is necessary, then, for the development of the trichina, that it be ingested into the stomach of another animal, from which it bores through the stomach and bowels, and ultimately reaches its destination, the muscles of his body. Each trichina is capable of producing from 400 to 1000 young. After the trichinous food has been eaten, in the course of a week the young are hatched and commence seeking their "habitat" in the muscles.

As already mentioned, these animals, when in their perfect state, become encysted, or lodged in a little bladder. If they pass to this condition without destroying the individual in whom they live, the "host" may recover from the disease. In the case of Miss Ida Hall none of them so far as ascertained, had pass to this stage of the disease, but had destroyed her life in the earlier stages of it. Some authors state that as many as 7200 trichinæ have been discovered in the space of a square inch, one-fiftieth of an inch thick. But probably in this case from Springfield the number scarcely exceeded one-half that number. There are two stages of this disease when it runs a regular course, first, one of intense pain in the stomach and bowels, and, second, that of muscular irritation. The first is probably owing the the passage of the parasite upon and through the coats of the intestine, and the latter due to the vermicular motion through the fibers of the muscles. In the first stage, within a week or ten days after the ingestion of the food, the symptoms may be very much like those of cholerine. There is pain, sickness of the stomach, vomiting, diarrhea, fetid breath, heartburn, &c., or the symptoms like a severe colic or bowel difficulty. In the second stage there is a swelling or puffiness of the face, especially about the eyes, and sometimes it extends to the throat and vocal passages, so that it produces a hoarseness of the voice. A great fever heat rages, and the pulse is accelerated to 134, and respiration from 30 to 36. Violent perspiration is also a symptom of this stage. But the most marked features are seen in the muscles, which become swollen, hard and painful, the patient suffering agony upon any pressure or attempt to move the limbs, and lying generally upon the back. Death may occur from paralysis or typhoidal symptoms.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. MW*

THE BEST TONIC.—Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron, Phosphorated and Calisaya, known as Ferro—Phosphorated Elixer of Calisaya. The Iron restores color to the blood; the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs.

One pint contains the virtue of one ounce of Calisaya, and one teaspoonful a grain of Iron and Phosphorus.

Manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. For sale by all druggists. s*

MARRIED:

BOWN—FRIESEL—On Tuesday [illegible], at the [residence] of the bride's mother, in Pitt township, by Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., Mr. ALBERT BOWN, of Salem, Ohio, to Miss SARAH JANE FRIESEL.

SPEER—McGILVRAY—In West Manchester, on [illegible] 3d, 1867, by the Rev. Dr. Nesbit, Mr. D. H. SPEER, of Pittsburgh, and Miss JENNIE McGILVRAY, of West Manchester.

DIED:

LAMBERT—At his residence, in [illegible] Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Mr. WM. LAMBERT, in the 85th year of his age.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company will be held at the TOLL HOUSE at said Bridge, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a President and a Board of Six Directors for the ensuing year.

J. C. LEWIS, President.

Sharpsburg, April 5, 1867.

JOHN HALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

UNION MOWERS,

PLOWS, PLOW CASTINGS,

Hay Rakes and Agricultural Implements

Nos. 121 and 123 LIBERTY ST.,

CORNER OF PITT ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Merchants and others will please call and examine our manufactures before purchasing elsewhere. *

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE, situated in Plum township, Allegheny county, on the Leechburg road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 128 ACRES, more or less, 90 Acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered, on which is a two-story Brick Dwelling House, large Frame Bank Barn and other out-buildings, two orchards. Farm well watered, and a sufficiency of meadow; and convenient to Schools and Mills, and within five minutes' walk of Unity Church. For terms, inquire of PRESLEY KATZS, on the Farm, or JOHN ABER, Industry, Beaver county, Pa.

PRESLEY KATZS,
JOHN ABER.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

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Evergreen Hamlet,

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This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1867.

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☞ THE DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the cars; and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

THE FIRST CONVENTION.

The Convention in North Carolina, was in its character and constituency a novelty in the political world. It strikes one, on reading the description and the proceedings of the meeting, as nothing less than a phenomenon. And as such, we feel bound to stand a moment and gaze at it, and to spend another moment in removing the surprise which the first glance occasions.

We see in the capital of a State which has till recently, by law, held black men to be chattel property, a Convention composed of one hundred white and fifty black men, meeting in amity, dividing the offices of the Convention among them, and adopting a platform of which no party need be ashamed, and which is in perfect accord with the letter and spirit of our American institutions. In the resolutions we notice no allusion to the distinction of races or the difference of color. Any set of Democratic resolutions, of the same length, would probably have had the nigger in it not less than twenty times. There were present, as spectators, some individuals of all classes, Union men taking no part in the proceedings, and rebels, both military and civil. The proceedings were conducted with good feeling and good order. Over the speaker's chair were blazoned the words, "Unity, Liberty, Equality," indicative of the character of the meeting. A change so great that it is difficult to realize it has occurred. But it is the past that has been the horrid dream; the present is a joyous reality.

What we see is but the accommodation of events to the new era introduced. It is not a leveling down but a raising up. Liberty and the vote have vitalized the manhood in a race in which it was deadened by slavery and oppression. Who can for a moment believe that, were our political arrangements now being made for the first time, and our constitution was now being framed, the old distinctions between the races would be introduced? Constitutions, like other laws, express the mind of the people, with reference to principles, and their will with reference to rules, but both may be changed by time and events. Time and events have changed the people's mind with reference to the distinction of races and the right of making color and not character the basis of citizenship. Why should it occasion surprise, then, that in North Carolina, a loyal Convention should ignore complexion and constitute its membership on the ground of loyalty? Why should it occasion surprise to see loyal men of color in the Convention, as members, and rebel whites occupying back seats as spectators? If the United States Constitution were now in process of formation—after the events of the past six years—it could embody no recognition of slavery, it would disfranchise no man for his color, it would admit no man to citizenship, who had deliberately, and of his own choice, fought against the Government.

The Convention in North Carolina was a purely political one, having reference only to the existing condition of the country on that subject. It had no connection with other subjects or interests. It was not a religious meeting, it was not a social gathering, it was not a scientific or literary convention, but simply and solely a political assembly. As such, though a novelty, it was but the introductory one of a series destined to be perpetual.

THE NORTHWEST CORNER.

The very common impulse, "to get a little more land," which farmers are apt to feel, has not been entirely without influence on the United States Government, as the history of the past demonstrates. And it must be admitted that the acquisitions of territory heretofore made have turned out to be worth all that was paid for them. Whether the contemplated acquisition of the Russian territory, in the northwestern corner of the American continent, would prove so too, is a question in which there is a difference of opinion. Some think the price to be paid for it too great, some think it would be dear at any price, on the ground, we presume, of Dr. FRANKLIN'S celebrated maxim, that what we do not want and have no use for is a dear purchase however small the price paid for it.

We notice that on the announcement of the proposed cession, the minds of people immediately commence inquiring for the reasons influencing Russia to part with its American possessions, and plenty of them have been found or imagined. It might be as sensible to inquire, why should the United States be the purchaser of this remote corner of the continent? And we should not be surprised if, after some facetiousness and laughter on the subject of our Esquimaux fellow-citizens and iceberg products for the Southern market, more business like consideration should find the country worth looking at, especially in connection with our already extensive and valuable territory on the Pacific. Its climate is certainly far from tropical, and it is not likely to be favorable for the production oranges or cotton. But its fur trade and fisheries, its timber, and its possible mineral deposits may make it a good thing to have, when we get our railroad to Puget's Sound, and our vast commerce covering the Pacific. We may have a St. Petersburgh or, at least, a Quebec in those cold regions yet. The winters are not more rigorous than in the localities of the cities named.

It was probably wise to defer action on the treaty in the Senate, till time was taken for a fair consideration of the case. But we hope it will not be dismissed on account of distance, or because witlings raise a laugh about the white bears and walruses.

BREAKING AWAY.

It cannot but be gratifying to every loyal man in the country, to discover evidences of the return of those who have been sadly astray, to the true republican creed. We have had a stong faith even while the rebellion was going on, and it has been strengthened since, that there was a large element of loyal population in the South, beside the blacks. It is therefore gratifying to see it emerging from obscurity and fear, to see it crystalizing into form, to see it growing noticeable and conspicuous, and to see it gathering around it accretions drawn from the larger class of the people who have been, unquestionably and without disguise, disloyal and hostile to the government.

Governor BROWN of Georgia may be taken as a good sample of those who have formally abandoned the ground of secession and rebellion, and taken their position on the side of the Union—we may say, the Union as it is. He says explicitly, "I do not intend to be bound by past predilictions or prejudices." This we take to be a Declaration of Independence, by which the heavy chains of allegiance to secession doctrine and party are broken. It has, probably, also a significant allusion to the "entangling alliance" with the old Democratic party. And Governor BROWN expresses the belief, that the views and intentions which he avows are also those of a majority of the people of his State, and adds, "I shall sympathize, and encourage our people to act in future, with the party, no matter by what name it may be called, which has most ability to build up and restore prosperity to the land of my nativity and the home of my manhood, and shows the greatest disposition to respect our rights as the broken section of the Union."

This is good sense. The idea of making party an end instead of a means, is bad enough. But to make it a god and sacrifice everything to it, is the silliest kind of idolatry. A more intelligent and manly course was pursued by thousands of Democrats in the outset of the secession. They broke the bonds of party rule, and in their noble liberty stood by the Union and the Flag. And we are pleased to see, even at this late hour, a party in the very sphere and seat of the rebellion, taking a similar course.

A GENUINE FREE RAILROAD LAW.

The Free Railroad Bill which has passed the House, by a majority of ten, is the original bill, as framed and introduced into the Senate by Senator BIGHAM, but which went to the Committee on Railroads, of which Senator LANDON is the Chairman, was submitted by him to the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and by them amended so as to render it impracticable and unconstitutional, in which shape it passed the Senate. Let it be understood, therefore, that the House has passed the unamended bill, and discharged its duty by doing all that in it lies, to give the people of Pennsylvania an effective Free Railroad Law.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will emulate the action of the House, that the Republican majority there will redeem the pledge given on this question at the last election, so that the party may go before the people justified. The people will thank the House for what it has done, and within the scope of their thanks they will no less heartily include the Senate if that body shall do as the House has done.

The Bogus Bill is secure in the hands of the House Committee on Railroads, and we are assured that there is no prospect that it will ever see the light. Thanks to the committee and an enlightened public sentiment, the State has been saved from that threatened infliction. We say again, let the Senate pass the genuine bill, as it will go to that body from the House. Governor GEARY will esteem it a happy moment, when he is permitted to give it his sanction. And a Republican Legislature and a Republican Governor will become the recipients of as genuine thanks as public men ever received.

THE news from the South generally is that the partition between the black and white population is almost completely broken down and that everywhere there is a hearty commingling in political affairs. There is less prejudice against color there than in the North, where assimilation will be slower and attended by greater difficulties, though the Southern example in this respect will doubtless exert a favorable influence. Strange as this seems at first, we believe it is strictly true. We have given the proceedings of the remarkable meeting held in Raleigh. Similar ones have been or are to be held in different parts of the South, where the greatest activity and harmony prevail in the entire population without regard to color. The press generally agree in promoting this state of things; and not the slightest disposition has been manifested as yet to interfere with the colored population in the participation in public affairs under the laws relating to reconstruction. How far this is owing to the provision made for insuring justice, we will not undertake to say—but certain it is, the most notable thing in Southern affairs, is the consideration manifested for the negro. That he may rightly bear himself under the new order of things and prove himself not only worthy of his position but capable of resisting the blandishments of those who but yesterday held him in estimation so totally different, is certainly to be hoped.

THE bill consolidating the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the adjacent boroughs into one city, under the name of PITTSBURGH, has become a law, with a provision submitting it to the people of the three districts included within the new limits—such only as shall accept the provisions to be included in the consolidated city. This form of submission was adopted principally in deference to the opposition urged from Allegheny. Whether the condition attached really involves the question of regularity or affects the validity of the legislation, or of the vote proposed to be taken, or of both, may come up for future consideration. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor entertained a doubt on the subject—nor are we certain the decision of the Courts, that the people are no part of the law-making power, and that legislation cannot be made contingent on their subsequent action, touches this case. There are decisions that the action of the legislature is, and must be, absolute and final; and we believe there are also decisions that go to sustain submission, as in this case.

As we said yesterday, the bill is not, in every respect, what the original friends of Consolidation desired; but we presume it will be heartily accepted, as so much progress towards the accomplishment of the object they sought. There is ample time to consider the matter in all its bearings, and we only hope it will be considered and acted on calmly and with an enlightened regard to the interests of all concerned.

THE Representatives from Philadelphia in the House voted in a body against BIGHAM'S genuine Free Railroad Law. They wanted the Bogus bill which would prevent the construction of roads to disturb the peace and quiet of the Quaker City. Taking the action of the Coal Exchange—which the other day took active measures to prevent the construction of a new road between that city and the coal regions—as the true interpretation of public sentiment, the Philadelphia delegation could not do otherwise. Besides they have an idol, from which it would be next to impossible to separate them.

IT makes little difference to the United States government, whether the mass of the white people in the seceded States shall be active or passive under the law passed for their restoration. It will go into legitimate operation all the same. But perhaps it may make some difference to the Southern people themselves. Certainly it is better for those entitled to do so, to take some interest in the business and to exert themselves in carrying out the wise provisions of the law.

JUDGE SHARKEY avers that Mr. JOHNSON has no part in the proceedings to test the Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Law, and that he is not aware what the views of the President are, although he has conversed with him on the subject. It is clear that by his non-committation the President furnishes moral support to the scheme for the delay of reconstruction.

SENATOR WILSON, of Massachusetts, has been well received in Virginia. On his visit to Petersburg he was met by Gen. Stoneman and the Mayor, and though the call for a speech was unexpected he responded in a manner that secured for him much applause from an immense assemblage, and which induced the people to look with more favor on Congress. Though he avowed himself to be a Republican, he was not for indiscriminate confiscation or any proceeding that would interfere with the people of all the States living in one family.

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.—The contradictory reports that are constantly coming from Mexico and those dear, delightful South American republics are bad enough, but what reaches us from Hayti is still more muddled and mixed up, if possible. In the morning we hear of the success of the insurrection, and the flight of President Geffrard to Jamaica, while by night we are informed that the revolt has been suppressed and Geffrard's lease of authority indefinitely prolonged. All we can do is to publish everything we get, and trust to the future for the final accuracy of facts.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Receivership.

The Directors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company held the closing session of their meeting, on Friday, in Meadville. Vice President J. J. Shryock was directed to make an inventory of all the property of the Company, in conformity with the decree of the Court appointing a Receiver. The decree of the court provides that after deducting the expenses of maintaining and operating the road, including the purchase of such supplies, materials, repairs, &c., as may be necessary for its successful management, the Receiver is to apply the net earnings to pay and discharge, first, any arrearages that may be due and owing for taxes and public assessments on any of said mortgaged property, or owing to the laborers and employees for services performed; second, payment of such sums as may be actually due for material and supplies furnished said company; third, payment of costs, charges and expenses incident to this action; fourth, after application to the court, payment of such sums as it may direct for the interest maturing on any of the sectional or branch line bonds in the complaint mentioned; fifth, the Receiver to report to the court the net earnings of the line remaining in his hands for distribution among the holders of the bonds of the consolidated company, and for the further order and judgment of the Court in the premises.

Our Importations.

The principal feature of our import business is that the receipts of foreign products are immensely in excess of the current demand. The total importations from the beginning of January to the close of March amount to $63,114,366. True this is $16,650,000 less than for the same period of last year, but it must not be over-looked that it is nearly double the amount for the amount for the first quarter of 1865. The amount of dry goods and general merchandise imported at the port of New York the first quarter of the year compare as follows:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Dry Goods	$10,450,732	$45,384,951	$30,228,781
General Merchand'e	21,794,733	34,385,101	32,885,685
Total	$32,245,465	$79,770,052	$63,114,466

It is out of the question to suppose that this large amount of goods can be disposed of, in the present condition of the country, at paying prices. The season's business has opened very late and with an extreme dullness. The buyers of the interior complain that their customers are not in a position to buy the usual amount of goods, and that taxation on the one hand and the high prices of goods on the other must cause a general limitation of business.

MORE STRAWS.—His Grace of Argyll, in the British House of Lords the other day, talked with unprecedented plainness about the "Sick Man" of the East and England's Oriental policy. He denounced the want of sympathy shown toward the insurrectionary Cretans, and declared that "the Government in London was more Turkish than the Government at Constantinople; that the duty of humanity which the British fleet was prevented from undertaking had been discharged by the American squadron." Lord Derby in reply said that "whether that empire was decaying and effete or not, it was certainly not the duty of a British statesman to hasten its downfall by so outspoken an avowal of sympathy in the British Parliament." Afterward Earl Grey—an old line Whig, like the Duke of Argyll—said that the Crimean war was impolitic and useless. John Bright was mobbed for saying the same thing in 1855.

IT appears that the National debt has been diminished, within the last twelve months, $182,758,46. This immense reduction has been effected through the excess of revenue over expenditures. Had the amount not been paid off, it would have involved the payment of about $11,000,000 per annum in interest. Severe, therefore, as are the burthens by which we have been enabled to make this large liquidation, yet their endurance is not wholly without compensation.

THE fact that Santa Anna and Maximilian have been in correspondence has come to light. The old leader wanted to obtain possession of the Imperial forces, under the promise of helping Max. to keep his crown. The Austrian did not utterly reject the idea, neither did he manifest much disposition to listen to it. The notable part in the fact that Santa Anna should be found to have been playing two or more games at the same time. What will Mr. Seward say?

Our red-breast came this morning and sung a few cheerful notes, from the old elm in which his ancestors have nested for half a century. These are the first notes of the robin that we have heard in the city this spring, and we chronicle them as among the memorabilia of the day. They are certainly much pleasanter to record, and more important, than much that finds place in the daily newspaper.—*Boston Traveler.*

Red-breasts in this part of the country sought their old haunts weeks ago, and all the feathered tribe have sung their songs many a morning. If one robin is so much a thing of joy to our brother on the rock-bound coast, how blest are we in this gentler climate.

BAREFACED FRAUD.—Some of the frauds perpetrated in the New York Custom House seem to have been characterized more by audacity than ingenuity. For example, it is stated that seven pay rolls of the clerks and others employed in the Custom House were recently abstracted by some one connected with the establishment, and, being altered to suit the present month, were presented one after another to the auditor and cashed.

In the United States Commissioner's Court, New York, on Wednesday, the case of Daniel Mooney, which involved certain questions touching the duties and powers of Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, Commissioner Osborn decided that a Deputy Collector has no authority to make a seizure outside of his own district, unless it is specially delegated to him by a Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

GENERAL GRANT and Secretary Stanton agree in supporting General Sheridan in removing the rebel office holders in Louisiana. The President, on the other hand, is inclined to restore them and repudiate the General. It is fortunate for the country that Sheridan is so well backed, for he has gone to the root of the matter, and is doing his duty on the same principle he conducted affairs in the Shenandoah Valley.

A DISPATCH to the New York *Commercial* from Washington says Mr. Colfax will devote the greater portion of the recess to lecturing in the various States, with a view of obtaining the Presidential nomination, "in case it should not be found necessary to nominate General Grant, who will be selected only as a last resort." The same dispatch says at least a dozen Congressmen are intrigueing for the nomination.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.—It is stated that seven thousand more passengers passed over the Pennsylvania railroad in March than in February, and travel is still on the increase.

THE Suffrage Bill has passed the Legislature of Ohio. It extends the right of suffrage to all male citizens except, rebels, deserters and skedaddlers.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of Secretary McCulloch.

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,499,381,591 80
Debt bearing currency interest	734,280,780 00
Matured debt not presented for payment	12,285,658 32
Debt bearing no interest	417,225,343 96
Total debt	$2,653,713,374 18
Amount in Treasury—coin	$105,958,477 22
Currency	34,328,826 52
Total	$140,283,303 74
Amount of debt less cash in Treas'y	$2,523,428,370 44

Wonderful Exhumation!

One of the most remarkable discoveries of Indian remains that has been made for many years occurred on Saturday afternoon in this city. The workmen engaged in excavating for the new block, at the corner of Superior and Erie streets, came upon the petrified body of a full grown man, in a remarkable state of preservation. A large number of knives, arrow heads and trinkets of various kinds were also found, proving, beyond a doubt, that all were relics of the Aboriginal period.

The man was about six feet in height, and was undoubtedly a warrior of one of the tribes which inhabited this section before the conquering white man came. The other articles are similar to those usually found in the mounds or burial grounds of the Indians. One of the arms was accidentally broken by a blow from a mattock, but otherwise the body is nearly perfect. The whole contents of the grave were removed to the rooms of the Library Association, where they may be seen to-day. No greater or more interesting curiosity has been exhibited in our city for many a day.—*Cleveland Leader, Monday.*

ENGLISH holders of Confederate bonds must think Jonathan has more dollars than *sense*, if they expect him to pay them back the money that they advanced for aiding the rebellion. They seem to think it possible, and thereby they bring their own wit into suspicion. They have taken legal counsel and they have held a meeting, and what they will do next will be seen when it becomes visible. How would they like to trade off some of the Confederate bonds for those of the Irish Republic?

A COTEMPORARY has invented a word, or, must we say it, has hatched one. We cannot honestly wish it joy of its progeny—a monstrous cross between English and Greek. "Cablegram" is the word, to signify dispatches by ocean telegraph. *Cablegram!* This is real ety*mulogy*. Say it again. What a mouthful, and how euphonious!

OUR TRIUMPH.—The London *Spectator* alludes to the withdrawal of the last French soldier from Mexico, as "the great victory of the Union."

FROM MEMPHIS TO VICKSBURG.

The Great Republic Still on the Move.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
ON BOARD THE GREAT REPUBLIC,
VICKSBURG, MISS., March 31, 1867.

Our reception at Memphis, after all we had read in the *Avalanche*, was a little matter to be proud of. From the moment we arrived until the moment of our departure, the vessel was thronged with the citizens of Memphis, and all the admiration which had been lavished upon us at other points, was repeated here. After spending some four hours here discharging and taking on freights, the bell sounded and again we were off.

NAPOLEON.

During the night we made a halt at Helena, and in the morning we called at Napoleon. This place like all the others was about two-thirds under water. As we ladded at the wharf boat, a few of the inhabitants made their way to us in "dug-outs." Here we shipped some twenty-five bales of cotton, the first taken on board since we commenced our trip. Before the war Napoleon was a place of considerable note, not so much in a business point of view as for the deeds of lawlessness which were enacted there. One of our pilots informs me that they used to kill a man regularly every morning. It is not a very large place now, and if the river keeps on chopping off the banks for two years longer, at the same rate that it has been taking it away during the past two, there will be nothing left to tell where the town stood. We made very good time during the day, but as night drew on, the rain commenced to fall, and it now became too dark for our pilots to run with safety. I was up in

THE PILOT HOUSE

during a portion of the evening, and it was not until I had spent some time watching the men who guided the vessel that I fully appreciated the terrible responsibilities resting upon that class of men. It was so dark that I could scarcely see the length of the vessel, and yet on we crept "in mingled hope and pain," until at length, as if by instinct, for but few words were exchanged, the pilots concluded to go to the shore and tie up until the veil of darkness should be lifted and our way marked out by the lines of woods which mark a greater portion of the banks. With a confidence that was appalling to me, for I thought the gentlemen were wrong in their reckonings, a spot a little darker than the darkness which surrounded us, was picked out, and in a little while our boat went crashing into a grove of cotton wood trees, to which our hawsers were made fast, and here we lay until day break this morning.

LAKE PROVIDENCE.

A heavy rain fell this morning, but it did not prevent a knot of sight-seers from taking their accustomed places on the promenade. For the first time since we started, our eyes were regaled with a sight at some buds on the trees, and a few green fields. The plantations through this section are of the largest and finest description, and the extensive and very high levees have kept them out of water.

About ten o'clock we called at Lake Providence, La. Here, notwithstanding the levees were under water, we found the inhabitants moving about in boats. Traces of Grant's canal, which was made to allow the gunboats to get into the lake in the rear of the town, and thus flank Vicksburg, are still visible; otherwise there is nothing of note.

THE FREEDMEN, ETC.

During this very lengthy trip down the Mississippi, I have had an excellent opportunity of seeing and conversing with the planters in regard to the condition of the country and the conduct of the freedmen. I find but few men, except those in the cities, who take any interest in politics. Their denunciations of Congress and the radicals are undisguised, but they have evidently made up their minds to make the best of a bad bargain, and take whatever comes with as good a grace as possible.

They speak of the freedmen without hesitation, and acknowledge that they are agreeably disappointed with them. Says one, "they work well, and I have no trouble with them whatever." Another tells me that "the niggers are doin' just as well as ever they did, and are just as respectful."

The crops this season will be very backward, and the general impression is that there will be considerably less cotton raised this year than there was last. Most of the planters will raise more corn than they ever did before; they find it more remunerative and less trouble than cotton.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The services of the Episcopal Church were gone through with this morning. Mr. Brennan, of Buffalo, New York, who is traveling for his health, read the Ritual. Miss Dix presided at the piano, and Miss McCandless led the singing. The services were participated in by the officers of the boat and most of the excursionists.

THE WEATHER,

again is a subject of remark. Notwithstanding the fact that we are now in a latitude, where at this season of the year, green peas are usually in season, we have little that is spring-like. The air is cold and chilly. We have some curiosity to know what kind of weather you have been having at Pittsburgh.

DUELS—FIGHT NUMBER ONE.

At Milliken's Bend, a rowboat brought us a couple of gentlemen who had been interested spectators in a duel, which was to have taken place this morning between M. E. M. Yergee, of the Jackson *Mississippian*, and M. J. M. Partridge, of the Vicksburg *Herald*. The fight which was to be, grew out of sundry articles which appeared in the papers edited by the gentlemen, and which reflected on the private character of each. They met at the appointed time, but the fight was settled by one of the parties—Col. Yergee, I believe—apologizing, and the interference of the friends.

FIGHT NUMBER TWO.

The gentlemen shook hands and were being congratulated by their friends, when an outsider, also a newspaper man, remarked that the affair would make a good item for Monday's paper. This led to another row, on account of an understanding which had existed between the first parties, who agreed not so publish the matter until Wednesday, and in a few moments a challenge was sent and accepted. The parties in the second little affair were Colonel Malone and Yergee. The distance agreed upon was stepped off, both parties took their stations, fired and—no damage was done—to either. Thus you see the bloody affair wasn't so bloody as it might have been. It is not settled yet, however, you may hear more of it in the future.

VICKSBURG.

We arrived here about four o'clock, and having a little freight to unload, we made a halt of some two hours, which the excursionists took advantage of, to visit the many localities made interesting by the war.

Her Arrival at New Orleans--Scenes and Incidents on the River from Vicksburg to New Orleans.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
ON BOARD THE GREAT REPUBLIC,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 2, 1867.

After the excursionists had spent a couple of hours rambling over the fortifications and admiring all that was to be admired in Vicksburg, the Republic, having discharged her freight, rounded out into the river, and as the lingering rays of the setting sun shone over the tree tops in the west, Vicksburg faded away in the distance. We did not have time to visit many of the tremendous military works, which we had heard and read so much about. They lay some distance outside of and back of the city. One or two of the important river works claimed our attention, but we saw nothing that was either startling or strange, except the "situations," which were truly commanding.

NATCHEZ.

Some time during the night we stopped at the city of Natchez, celebrated as long as I can recollect, for its pickpockets, gamblers and other birds of similar feather. From what I can learn—for I did not visit the place—it has improved considerably since the war, and is now a very respectable place.

A BEAUTIFUL DAY.

Yesterday, I am pleased to be able to say, was one of surpassing beauty. As it has either rained, snowed, or blown the chilliest sort of blasts since we left Pittsburgh, the advent of such a day as yesterday was hailed with delight by all. We were stirring much earlier than usual, and as it was

ALL FOOL'S DAY,

Many clever sells were practiced upon the unsuspecting. Packages done up with all due attention to exterior appearances, were deposited in the office, addressed to some of the ladies who had been "expecting something" for some time, and letters, with the most sweet and endearing contents, were received and delivered, much to the chagrin of the victims. The lenses were taken out of the opera glasses and the glasses loaned to the sight seers, and many practical jokes were indulged in, which were amusing in the extreme. Instead of having a gong to call the passengers to meals as is usually the case, the string band of the Republic commenced an air in the cabin, which is the signal to fall in and partake. Just before dinner was ready and while most of the passengers were on the decks admiring the scenery, a couple of boys started the music in the cabin. In a moment, numbers of the excursionists, whose appetites had been whetted by the bracing air of the morning, came rushing into the cabin, ready to sit down at the table. Some "smelt a mice," but others never discovered the joke until they asked for their "roast beef, rare" and were informed by the servants that dinner wasn't ready yet. Then leaving the tables with rather downcast looks were greeted by a general guffaw, but everything passed off pleasantly and was enjoyed by all.

RED RIVER.

We stopped at Red River Landing for a few moments to discharge freight, and while here many of the passengers rushed ashore to gather some of the beautiful moss, which hangs in graceful festoons from most of the trees along the banks of the river in this section of the country. Some of the ladies who seized the opportunity to take a sail in the skiffs attached to the wharf boat, their pleasure was short lived; the bell tolled—the adventurers returned on board, laden with moss, and again we moved on down the river.

THE SCENERY

Down the river was more varied as we passed along, and together with the beauty of the day, which contributed considerably to its enjoyment, was fully appreciated by all. The ladies and gentlemen spent most of the day on deck, and for the first time since our leaving Pittsburgh, the magnificent saloon resembled "Some banquet hall deserted."

The plantations become more numerous, and protected as they were by the high levees, many were in a flourishing condition, while others were neglected and overrun with weeds, and the house and quarters in ruins. Most of these plantations, in days gone by, used to forward their hundreds of hogsheads of sugar to market every season. Such is one of the inevitable results of war.

PORT HUDSON.

About the middle of the afternoon we passed Port Hudson. A few houses are standing on the high bluff, but the place looked deserted. There were but few traces of the sanguinary conflict which took place at this spot during the rebellion. A few dilapidated earthworks, overrun with weeds and saplings, were all that was left "to memory dear."

BATON ROUGE.

At about five o'clock our noble craft, with band playing, called at Baton Rouge, the capital of the State of Louisiana. We halted but a few moments, and while the inhabitants of the town besieged our boat, the passengers seized the opportunity and invaded the place in force. It was the first place we had halted at where the trees and flowers were in full bloom, and I am not far wrong when I say that we were in transports of joy over our little trip on shore. Outside of the mere fact that the greenness and freshness of everything had a charm for us, we were pleased with the place. It is situated on a bluff high enough to keep out of water and yet not high enough to render access to the water difficult.

We rushed rather than walked through the town, grasping as we did so a blade of grass here and a twig there, until but few of us were empty-handed. The State House, which was once a most beautiful building, but which now is, alas, a mass of ruins, so far as its interior is concerned, came in for a large share of our attention. Everything about the town wore an appearance of exquisite elegance, and we left it, regretting that we could not spend a longer time within its precincts.

While the passengers were enjoying the beauties of the town, the citizens were inspecting the boat here as elsewhere, which excited universal admiration, and as we left the port, the citizens followed us down the river banks waving their handkerchiefs.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

After supper had been cleared away, an impromptu meeting of the passengers was called in the cabin, Mr. Wm. K. Nimick, of Pittsburgh, President; Col. Forrester Dolhonde, of New Orleans, and Mr. J. S. Rhodes, of Chicago, Vice Presidents. The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Prof. B. H. Rond, of Philadelphia, and Mr. A. A. Bullit, of New Orleans. The committee submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to Captain William B. Donaldson, commander, to Captains Samuel Barr, jr., and Charles A. Dravo, chief clerks, and to George W. Floyd and Alfred Da Itt, Esq's, their associates, of the splendid steamer Great Republic, for their unwearied kindness and courteous attention to our every want, in our voyage from the head waters of the Ohio and elsewhere, to the "Crescent City," and that we acknowledge their skill, business excellence and admirable fitness for their respective places, we are indebted for our safe and delightful journey, with not accident of any kind, or the interference of any circumstance, calculated to mar our pleasure, or disturb the enjoyment of our trip.

Resolved, That we recognize them all, as eminently the right men in the right place, whom we can and do, unhesitatingly, commend to the traveling public, assuring them from practical appreciation of the fact that their lives and property may be safely, and at all times committed to their hands.

Resolved, That to pilots Samuel McBride and Samuel Williamson, to mates William Patterson and William Mumber, and to engineers John Hartupee and J. V. Slaw, and the other officers of the vessel, identified with its practical management and running details, we are under many obligations, and that to their fidelity and skill, by night and by day, we are in a good degree indebted for our safe arrival in our present port.

Resolved, That in the magnificent steamer Great Republic herself a marvel of American enterprise and American skill, we have found a "Floating Palace," the elegance of whose appointments, and the unsurpassed character of whose accommodations we can and do most heartily recommend to the traveling public of the great cities of New Orleans, St. Louis and the intermediate ports, in which trade we understand she is to run—assuring them that between her ample decks will be found everything that can by any possibility contribute to a traveler's comfort or pleasure.

Resolved, That as expressive of the feelings of the passengers of the Great Republic, on this her trial trip, from the port of Pittsburgh to the port of New Orleans, the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the various newspapers of New Orleans, St. Louis and Pittsburgh.

After the resolutions had been adopted, Mr. Kirkpatrick made a few humorous and complimentary remarks, which were well received, and the meeting adjourned. The balance of the evening was spent in dancing.

PARTING.

Many of the excursionists part company here. Some return home by way of Cuba; others will spend a few weeks in this section of the country. The majority, however, return to St. Louis on the Republic, and return home by way of Chicago.

ANOTHER HALT.

When we retired last night we did so fully expecting to wake up and find ourselves fastened to the levee at New Orleans. A thick fog, however, came up during the night, and when about twenty-five miles up the river we were compelled to round-to and lay by some three or four hours. This accident brought us into our wharf at about 8 o'clock. As it gave us an opportunity to have a view of the city as we passed along, the accident was more agreeable than otherwise to the excursionists.

VISITORS.

The Republic has been thronged with sight-seers all the morning. She is much admired.

THE WEATHER

Is warm and perfectly delightful, and as we have had no accident which could in any way mar the pleasure of the passengers, we feel like enjoying everything which comes in our way.

TO ST. LOUIS

We shall probably leave for St. Louis on Thursday evening; I am assured that it will not be later.

VISITING GEN SHERIDAN.

A movement is on foot among the excursionists, to pay a visit to Gen. Sheridan. R.

Wonderful Ruins in Siam.

Gen. Perrin, a Frenchman, mandarin of the third class, commanding the land forces of the King in Siam, writes to a French paper as follows: "For six days' journey of an elephant, I have traversed the ruins of Ancor-Niat, only penetrating them at intervals, where explorers had been before. What I have seen of monuments, temples, palaces, columns, staircases and piles of marble, connot be told. They would not believe me. The people of the country say that the ruins are spread over a circle of from ten to twelve leagues in diameter. What was the city that existed there, and of what empire was it the capital? I have seen temples in a good state of preservation, (except the vegetation that had sprung up in them) which measured not less than a league round. There are forests of marble columns: everything is of marble. Although some may have disappeared beneath the soil, what remains is far above what we see at Versailles or elsewhere. In some places they are as solid as if built but yesterdday. But for the undergrowth and the effect of lightning, these monuments, which the people say are from four to five thousand years old, might be to-day in complete preservation. I regret that I had no photographic apparatus, I assure you, and believe me or not, that the most celebrated monuments of ancient or modern Europe are mere barracks compared with these, while our palaces and basilicas, the Vatican and Coliseum are little better than dog-kennels in comparison. I wished to acend to a temple which appeared to be in a good state of preservation. There were eleven stair-cases, of I know not how many steps, which must be ascended to arrive at the first of the five peristyles. I commenced my upward journey at half-past six in the morning; at half-past seven I had scarcely entered the lower halls. Fearing that I might have to descend the steps in the heat of the day, I was compelled to shorten my visit. The walls are in every part sculptured and ornamented. The first effect which the sight of these monuments produced upon me was one of amazement. I am no amateur to go into ecstacies over small things. The next morning I climbed the winding stair-case of an immense tower, situated on an eminence. Arrived at the summit I enjoyed the sight of the ruins. There are, in localities where I have not yet penetrated, palaces of a height and grandeur truly colossal. With a field glass I examined the details. Their architectural richness is unrivalled, and they extend into the territory of Combodia, a distance of ten or twelve leagues. Picture to yourself how Paris would appear in ruins. A few rough stones, scattered over a diameter of two or three leagues at the utmost. Here there are on the ground, and below its surface, marble already hewn in sufficient quantities to build, even as the giants have built here, all the cities of the universe. I have seen the leg of a statue, the great toe of which was eleven times the length of my hunting rifle. It is in marble like the rest, in fact, there is no other stone near except the pieces of colored marble used for borders, and for the eyes of the statues. There are pedestals of steps, reft of their statues which are more lofty and larger than Saint Germain l'Auxerrois. Think of octaganal pyramids cut off at the middle, and all in marble. Who has done these things? If it was some illustrous dynasty, they can have but little satisfaction with the oblivion that has enveloped their magnificent monuments. The people of the country have no real conception of the builders, although their literature extends back into the centuries much farther than ours.

THE Prussian papers mention a new plan for the care of the wounded on a field of battle, which was tried during the war, and has now been definitely adopted. Every surgeon is to be provided with a pocket book containing a pencil and a number of labels (like those sold for luggage apparently), with a string at one end. After attending to a wounded man, the surgeon writes on one of these labels the name of the wound and what he has done to it, signs the label, and ties it to the wounded man's button-hole. Thus the man can be carried at once by the hospital attendants to the proper place, and the surgeon to whom he is brought can learn in a moment the state of his wound, and proceed to dress it.

AT first the understanding in the Senate was to let the Russian treaty go over until the next session, but this has so far changed that its consideration at the present session is probable; and it is said that as the question is investigated in the light of recent events the treaty grows in favor. Its ratification, however, is still considered doubtful.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, April 4, 1867.

SENATE.

Bills in Place.

To allow the Sheriff of Allegheny county to tax costs in certain cases.

By Mr. Lowry—Joint resolution asking Congress to appropriate money to widen the Erie canal, to allow gun boats to pass from the Ohio River to the lakes.

Mr. Searight—To prevent shooting fish in spawning time in Westmoreland.

Mr. Lowry—To establish a Soldier's Orphans Home in each Normal School district.

Bills Passed.

To enable officers to preserve order in taverns.

Act to indemnify election officers prosecuted for receiving deserters' votes.

HOUSE.

Reports of Committees.

Act imposing penalty on persons keeping gambling houses.

Act providing for licenses in Temperanceville, West Pittsburgh, Elizabeth borough and Manchester.

To incorporate the Conemaugh and Allegheny Transportation Company.

To protect the validity of certain licenses in Venango.

Act relating to taxation of stockholders in corporations.

To authorize the school directors of Fawn township to borrow money;

To allow the borough of Lawrenceville to borrow money to purchase real estate.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Wilson—To allow the borough of Duquesne to borrow money for school purposes.

To authorize the school directors of Oakland to borrow money for school purposes.

Also, supplement to act to incorporate Jones's Ferry.

To empower Councils to aid the Minersville Passenger Railway in keeping the streets in repair.

Mr. Waddell—Act to tax the shares of stock in the National banks.

Mr. Gallagher—To authorize the borough of Latrobe to borrow money and levy a special tax for borough purposes.

Mr. Boyle—To authorize the School Directors of Fayette County to borrow money to erect a school house.

Bills Passed.

Act to change the rate of interest.

To repeal the act for a change of venue of a case from Allegheny to Armstrong county.

The Free Railroad Law.

The names of Messrs. McCreary and Mann should be mentioned in yesterday's report as being active in the passage of a free railroad law. Representative Boyle being ill could not appear in his place during the week, when important measures were before the House. Mr. Boyle being a leading advocate of the genuine free railroad law, and opposed to the cattle bill, both bills were considered during his absence.

Consolidation.

The amendments to the Consolidation bill were agreed upon by the Committee, to satisfy Senator Graham, who was opposed to the bill as originally reported.

[In the dispatch, relative to Consolidation, sent yesterday, the last proviso should read: "Provided further, that if any corporation refuse to tender (as provided in the section) within three months, the city shall erect free bridges."]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, April 5, 1867.

Mr. Colville called up the consolidation bill. Mr. Chadwick offered an amendment dividing the middle district as provided in the bill into two districts—to make the city of Pittsburgh one, and the boroughs and townships between the rivers an additional district. In submitting the question, Mr. Colville opposed the amendment and presented as the bill had been agreed upon by the committees from Allegheny county.

Mr. Wilson said he was always in favor of consolidation, but he thought Mr. Chadwick's amendment proper, inasmuch as it would give the people between the rivers a chance to decide upon the question. But he would not endanger a project he was so interested in by opposing it. On that ground, therefore, he would support the bill on the ground that the act would place Pittsburgh in the position that her great wealth and population entitled her to. Instead of having her annual products appear in the statistics by tens of thousands, as had been the case, she would appear in her proper position, counting her resources by hundreds of thousands.

Mr. Chadwick's amendment was voted down, and the bill passed without a division as it came from the Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 5, 1867.

SENATE.

Reports of Committees.

The General Appropriation bill was reduced to three hundred thousand dollars by the Senate Finance Committee.

To incorporate the South Pittsburgh Co-operative Association.

To incorporate the Building and Savings Association of Pittsburgh.

To increase the capital stock of the Venango waterworks.

Supplement to act incorporating the Merchant's Bank.

To incorporate the Meadville Saving's Bank.

Bills in Place.

Act relating to public roads in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county.

Mr. Bigham—Supplement to Eagle Cotton Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Taylor called up and passed the act incorporating the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company, finally.

The appropriation bill was considered and passed in Committee of the Whole.

HOUSE.

The following bills were passed: To increase the compensation of Assessors in Allegheny county.

Act to incorporate the Citizens' Ferry of Pittsburgh.

To incorporate the Sandusky and Irwin street Bridge Company.

To authorize an increase of taxes for borough purposes in Temperanceville.

To require the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to keep watchmen at East Liberty.

Supplement to act incorporating the city of Meadville.

To change the time of holding Courts in Greene county.

To incorporate the Oil City Passenger Railroad.

The special Committee to investigate the charges of discrimination by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, reported that the testimony sustained the charges, and ask for legislative protection for the citizens of the Commonwealth.

The General Railroad bill, which passed to a third reading on Wednesday night, is the Bigham bill, pure and simple. It was opposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad interest.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, April 6, 1867.

You were in error as to the character of the Free Railroad law, passed upon in the House on Wednesday last. It was Mr. Bigham's bill, without amendment, which was introduced in the House some weeks ago, and favorably reported from the Committee on Judiciary General. The friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad resisted its passage. The Free Railroad bill, which passed the Senate, is locked up in the Railroad Committee. The members of the House tried to consider it from time to time in committee, and in some measure succeeded, but they could not get it out. In every effort to amend and bring to the attention of the House a fair bill, I am happy to be able to say, that the members from your county cheerfully co-operated. In every effort, your members have been true to the interests of the community. Mr. Bigham's bill has already been printed in your columns. The bill as passed to third reading, has the following amendments:

Roads constructed under the provisions of this act shall have the right to connect with roads of a similar character within this Commonwealth, or at the line thereof, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by those who have the management of said roads.

Roads constructed under the provisions of this act, or chartered under the laws of this Commonwealth, shall have the right to cross the track of any railroad in this Commonwealth; provided, however, that the expense of making and keeping said crossing in repair shall be done by the road crossing another; and provided further, that the road making such crossing shall at all times keep at such crossing as many persons as may be requisite to give the necessary signals to prevent accidents.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The following bill has passed both Houses.

An Act to incorporate the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That Jesse Lazear, J. C. Flenniken, F. L. Kramer, G. H. Bowman, Samuel Vanhort, W. E. Frazer, Junior, Robert G. Mullen, J. S. Van Voorhis, Job Johnson, Levi Johnson, L. M. Spear, Henry Gibson, Aaron Brawdy, G. V. Lawrence, A. H. Stewart, W. J. Alexander, J. K. Logan, John Walker, Samuel Walker, James Hage, W. H. Brown, W. H. Lyons, Robert Robinson, William Bagaley, James H. Hopkins, George C. Berry, D. H. Chambers, B. B. Coursin, J. M. Brush, J. E. Shafer, W. E. Negley, A. M. Brown, Chill Hazzard, and Thomas Mellon, or any five of them, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions, and organize a company by the name and style of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company, with all the powers and subject to all the provisions of an act entitled "An Act regulating railroad companies," approved the nineteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and its several supplements; *Provided*, That the President, Vice President and seven directors shall constitute the board of managers for said company.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said company shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars per mile of road, as the same may be constructed and equipped, divided into shares of fifty dollars each, and the company may from time to time, by a vote of the stockholders at a meeting called for that purpose, borrow money and issue bonds therefor to an amount not exceeding the amount of capital stock actually paid in, if they deem it an option may be necessary to complete and equip the railroad hereinafter authorized to be constructed, and to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act.

SEC. 3. That the said Monongahela Valley Railway company is hereby authorized and empowered to build, construct and equip a single or double track railroad from a point at or near the city of Pittsburgh in the county of Allegheny, along the Monongahela river to a point at or near Rice's Landing, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, thence to Waynesburg in said Greene county, with the right to construct any branch or lateral railroad not exceeding ten miles in length to the coal fields of Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties in the State of Pennsylvania.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed in the House this morning: To incorporate the Rich Valley Co-operative Society of Allegheny county. Act to secure uniformity in the gauging and purchase and sale of crude petroleum in Crawford and Venango counties. Act empowering the Governor to commute the death penalty in certain cases. This act had previously passed he Senate.

IT is said that the minority of the Supreme Court and one or two of the majority are very anxious to avoid any action on the reconstruction question. The position in which they now stand before the country is exceedingly mortifying to some members of the Court, and they will use all means in their power to prevent the question from coming before them.

A Subterranean City Discovered in Central Asia.

Foreign journals report that a subterranean city has been discovered in the vicinity of Fort No. 1, on the Sir-Darya river, in Turkistan. Kirghistan settlers having undertaken to furnish bricks to Major Yuni, the Russian commandant of the fort, brought him such curious specimens of the required article that he was led to inquire whence they had procured them. On their taking him to the place, the existence of a subterranean city of vast extent was soon apparent to the astonished Russians. The place seems to have been originally built on the Lake Avel, but by the receding of the water is now at some distance from its shores, and in the course of time has been covered up by sand and alluvial deposits. Whether it belongs to the ancient Parthian, or, comparatively speaking, modern Dshungarian period of Turanian history, has not yet been ascertained. A guard has been stationed on the spot to protect the mysterious city from depredations, until the arrival of further orders from the Governor of Orenburg.

Rapid Transformation.

"Evelyn" tells the following anecdote, in the Mobile *Register*, about a fair party of refugees from Mexico: "I was much amused the other day at the arrival of a party of ladies. They came from the steamer to the hotel, and immediately entered the breakfast room in their hats and usual out-door dress. Compared with the present fashions they looked as if just out of the Ark. It was amusing to see the fashionables nod and smile and turn up their pretty noses at the antiquated bonnets the strangers wore, while it was no less amusing to see the strangers stare at the others to catch the prevailing styles. After breakfast the whole party started for Canal street, before their escorts could have had a comfortable smoke; and at dinner, when they returned, you should have seen them! They did not go up stairs to dress for dinner; no, indeed! but came in with their new fixings, with noses as high as anybody's. The contrast presented by the dear creatures in their coal scuttle bonnets, and, with the "lovely hats," about the size of an oyster shell, upon the crown of the head, was remarkable. One must confess, after all, that dress does make a woman look singularly well. I don't think that I ever observed it so particularly before."

MR. W. MILLER says:

PITTSBURGH, September 4, 1866.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTS: I think I am only doing the part of a good citizen when I testify to the great benefits received by me from the use of your Stomach Bitters during the last five years. Sojourning for a time in the oil regions, in 1861, I had a severe billious attack, which, in connection with dyspepsia, left me in a very weak condition. I was advised to try your Bitters, and having procured a bottle, found that they worked like a charm upon me, eight pounds having been added to my weight in the space of one week, and new life seemed to have been infused into my system, so much so, that I have been induced to use them every summer since that time. As a tonic, I think they are invaluable. This summer, having had a similar attack, (and as before, much reduced,) although under the treatment of an A No. 1 physician, I was again obliged to have resource to the old Bitters, and with the same good result, having gained six pounds within a few days. I purchased a half dozen bottles a few weeks since, and purpose to use them regularly as a tonic. Wishing you every success, I remain yours, gratefully,

WILLIAM MILLER.

WANTED—AGENTS.—Agents wanted for "The History of the War between the States; Tracing its Origin, Causes and Results," by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. And for the Life, Letters and Speeches of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, by Henry Cleveland. Send for Circulars and see our Terms. Address "National Publishing Company," 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of JOHN KISSICK, late of Versailles township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay, duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE MILLER, Administrator.

March 13, 1867.

FOR SALE—MINERAL FARMS—Two valuable Mineral Farms in Somerset county, Pa., of 470 acres, both Farms joining each other. The Casselmens river runs through them. Abundance of Coal and Iron Ore on them; it is supposed one vein of coal three feet thick; would answer for furnace use, without cokeing, and a splendid situation for Furnaces and Rolling Mills. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad and Southern Connellsville Railroad, in contemplation, will run through them. For further particulars direct letters to Gephartsburg, Somerset county, Pa. DAVID J. PHILIPPI & CO.

CLEAR BACON SIDES.

10 hhds handsome CLEAR BACON SIDES;
30,000 lbs handsome CLEAR BULK SIDES;

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

100,000 lbs very choice, just received. Also,
10,000 pieces CANVASSED S. C. HAMS, for summer use;
100 boxes BREAKFAST BACON;
100 bbls DRIED BEEF ROUNDS;
50 dozen LARGE BEEF TONGUES;
50 kegs SPICED PIGS FEET.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS & LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS
Penn and Wayne sts., Pittsburgh.

C. H. WOLF, GEO. J. DUFF, THOS. H. LANE,
M. WHITMORE, CHAS. T. NEALE.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co
Importers and Dealers in
Hardware,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Sign of Anvil, Three Doors above St. Charles Hotel,
No. 50 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have in stock a complete assortment, adapted to the wants of
MERCHANTS, MECHANICS AND BUILDERS.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
PLATFORM & COUNTER SCALES,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN T. LOGAN, GEORGE PARK, J. B. JOHNSTON,
EDWARD GREGG, GEO. B. LOGAN

LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Hardware,
POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
HEAVY HARDWARE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
LEATHER BELTING.
52 WOOD STREET,
(SIGN OF THE PADLOCK),
PITTSBURGH, PA.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SECTION of an act relating to Allegheny County, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment to said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I, DAVID AIKEN, Jr., Treasurer of said County, hereby give notice that the Duplicates of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open and I will be prepared to receive the County, State, Poor and Bounty Taxes, for 1867, on and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1867. Said Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's Office until the 1st day of August with a deduction of five per cent. discount for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes. There will be no deduction allowed on taxes paid during the month of August. There will be ten per cent. added to all taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of September.

WM. B. SCAIFE,
Nos. 119 and 121 First St.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OIL WELL TUBING,
GENUINE
Lap Weld Gas Pipe,
CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade,
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.
Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,
Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans, Gasometers, &c.
COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.
Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK, are invited to give us a call.
WM. B. SCAIFE.
NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST ST.
mth5*

☞ NOTICE.
THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY
Republican Executive Committee,
WILL MEET ON
SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1867,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN,
NO. 135 FOURTH ST., PITTSBURGH.
A full attendance is requested, as the time for holding the Nominating Conventions and other business of importance will then be considered. By order of
JOHN W. RIDDELL, Chairman.
Attest:
A. L. PEARSON, } Secretaries.
T. M. BAYNE. }
Pittsburgh, March 26, 1867.

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.
JACOB H. WALTER,
Will be a candidate for the Office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.

JOHN M. PENDLETON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool,
NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Cash Advances made. Consignments solicited. General and Special Market Reports furnished at request.
REFERENCES.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier National Bank of Commerce, New York.
Messrs. J. BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & CO., New York.
GORDON, McMILLAN & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
W. P. WESFALL, Cashier First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
THOMAS ARTHUR, Cashier First National Bank, Newton, Iowa.
Messrs. FORD, DIXON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
And to any Banker throughout the country having New York correspondents. eod*

INVISIBLE
EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,
THE NEW SHAPE FOR
SPRING, 1867,
IN
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS,
The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.
(SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.)
Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS.
Wholesale and Retail.
Purchasers are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most reliable varities in cultivation. We offer the following kinds at reduced rates. The quality is unexceptional.

CORN.

	Per bush.
100 bush Evergreen Sweet	$4 00
100 bush Large Sweet	5 00

RADISH.

	Per lb
100 lbs Wood's Early Frame, extra	$ 80
100 lbs Wood's Early Covent Garden	1 00
500 lbs Early Long Scarlet Short Top	80
100 lbs White Turnip-rooted	80
100 lbs Red Turnip-rooted	80
100 lbs Summer White	80
100 lbs Summer Yellow	80
100 lbs Black Spanish	80
100 lbs White Spanish	80

TURNIP.

	Per 100 lbs.	Per lb.
25 bush Early White Stone	$40	45c
50 bush Early Flat Dutch, strap-leaved	45	50c
20 bush Yellow Stone	40	45c
50 bush Red Top, strap-leaved	45	50c
25 bush Large Globe, white	46	50c
25 bush Purple Top Ruta Baga	35	40c
25 bush White Top Ruta Baga	45	50c
25 bush Aberdeen green top	40	45c
25 bush Golden Ball	60	65c

PEAS.

	Per bush.
100 bush Early Daniel O'Rourke	$ 8 00
50 bush Early Tom Thumb	12 00
50 bush Early Frame	6 50
50 bush Early Charlton, fine	6 00
50 bush Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod	8 00
50 bush Dwarf Blue Imperial	6 50
50 bush Royal Dwarf Marrowfat	6 00
75 bush Large White Marrowfat	4 50
75 bush Black Eye Marrowfat	4 50
25 bush Eugenie	11 00
50 bush Champion of England	8 00
25 bush British Queen	10 00
25 bush Dwarf Sugar, edible pods	12 00
30 bush Tall Sugar, fine	15 00

TOMATO.

12 gross Tilden Tomato, at $1 25 per doz. packets.
J. KNOX,
HORTICULTURIST AND SEEDSMAN,
137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRADESMENS'
NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH PA.,
WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
CAPITAL - - - - - $400,000
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY; of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAM'L M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinner's Stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, Dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, Dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
In the matter of the application of the Mutual Building and Loan Association of Manchester for a Charter of Incorporation. No. 216, June T. 1867.
And now, March 30, 1867, Petition presented in open court, and the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth and contained being lawful and not injurious to the community, the Court direct the same to be filed, and notice thereof be published in one newspaper printed in the city of Pittsburgh, for at least three weeks, setting forth that such application has been made, and that the same will be granted at the next term of Court, unless exceptions thereto are filed in proper time.
From the Record:
{L. S.} JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.
All parties interested will take notice of the above order. T. MACCONNELL & SON,
April 2, 1867. Attorneys.

THE
GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST FOR
FAMILY
AND
MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
A. F. CHATONEY,
GENERAL AGENT,
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET,
no17-1y* PITTSBURGH, PA.

Duff's College.
No. 37 FIFTH STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE OLDEST BUSINESS COLLEGE IN AMERICA.
DUFF'S SYSTEMS
OF
Mercantile, Bank, Railroad
AND
Steamboat Bookkeeping.
Which are sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce of New York as the most thorough systems of accounts before the public. These treatises are taught under the supervision of the author, assisted by several experienced business accountants. The course of study in this institution has been perfected by twenty-seven years unremitting application by its founder and proprietor. Its superiority over all others is attested by our city banks and business men generally. A large eight page quarto Circular mailed free, giving terms and all particulars. Address,
P. DUFF & SON,
Principals, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—FARM—A Farm comprising 200 Acres, 120 being cleared. Frame House and two Frame Barns; Orchard, well watered, &c. Terms $3,500. Payments easy. Apply to THOS. LUMSDON, Beverly, Washington county, Ohio.

HAYS & GETTY,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
NO. 71 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. H. LAUFMAN..........WM. LAUFMAN.
P. H. LAUFMAN & BRO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
Hardware.
Fine Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools, Farming and Gardening Implements, Edge Tools, Steel, Cabinet Makers' Material, Household Conveniences in great variety, Heavy Hardware.
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
82 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STOVES,
GRATES AND RANGES.
BISSELL & CO.,
NO. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE
FOR COAL,
AND
BLACK OAK
FOR WOOD.
Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and
BISSELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED
DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE,
Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.
ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
LAUNDRY STOVES,
WASH HOUSE FURNACES,
TEA KETTLES, JAMB GRATES,
HAM BOILERS,
WAFFLE IRONS, &c., &c.
Please give us a call or send for our Circular.
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CARPETS.
APRIL, 1867.
NOW ARRIVING,
The Latest Purchases of the Season,
AT THE
Lowest Prices Since the War.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
WILTONS END VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY AND INGRAIN,
Comprising many new and Choice Patterns that are not to be found elsewhere.
CARPET and CURTAIN UPHOLSTERY WORK done promptly and in the best manner.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH ST.,
Second Floor, next Building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice. eod*

AN INVALUABLE
MEDICINE
FOR THE
PURIFYING OF THE BLOOD,
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
HUMOR DOCTOR,
A POSITIVE REMEDY
FOR ALL KINDS OF HUMORS,
PARTICULARLY
Erysipelas, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Carbuncles, Boils and Piles.

It is very gratifying to say of this or of any other medicine, "It is the very best remedy known." It is not always so easy to prove it. It is, however, exceedingly gratifying to the proprietor of this medicine, that, while he declares to the public that this is a most wonderful and effective specific for Humors, as stated above, he has abundant proof at hand to sustain his statement.

For sixteen years the Humor Doctor has been manufactured and sold, and every year has increased the value of its reputation, and the amount of its sales. In New Hampshire, where it originated, no remedy for humors is so highly prized. An eminent physician (now an army surgeon) when practising in New Hampshire, purchased between fifty and sixty gallons of it, during some seven or eight years, and used it in his practice. He has since then ordered it for the hospital where he was stationed. Other physicians have purchased it, and have used it in practice with great success. When the proprietor lived in New Hampshire, at Goffstown Center, for the space of thirty or forty miles around, and in Manchester particularly, the Humor Doctor was well known and highly valued for the numerous and wonderful cures which it effected. Though manufactured in large quantities the supply was frequently exhausted and purchasers had to wait for more to be made. In that region some very severe cases of Erysipelas were treated with—and they were cured! Erysipelas sores, or carbuncles, those ugly, painful ulcers, were entirely removed wherever this medicine was faithfully used. So it was with Scrofula and Salt Rheum. The Humor Doctor cured them.

For the sake of showing what is thought of it, a few testimonials are here inserted:

Milton Gale, Esq., Boston.

I hereby certify that I was sorely afflicted with Boils for two years, developing themselves upon my limbs and other parts of my body. The sufferings which I endured from them are indescribable. Suffice it to say that I faithfully tried several of the most popular humor remedies, but without removing the affliction. At length, by the earnest request of an intimate friend, I was induced to try Dr. J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor, and am very happy to attest that all my Boils were removed, and my health was restored by using Dr. Poland's aforesaid medicine.
MILTON GALE.
Boston, January 14, 1856.

A. C. Wallace, Esq., Manchester, N. H.

Dr. J. W. POLAND—Dear Sir: I very cheerfully give my testimony in favor of your Humor Doctor as an excellent remedy for Humors. My numerous acquaintance in Manchester know how severely I was afflicted with Boils, and they know how perfectly good my health is at present. Your Humor Doctor cured me. Please refer to me for particulars in my case. A. C. WALLACE.
Manchester, N. H., June 11, 1856.

Mrs. Wheeler, Stoneham, Mass.

I very confidently and earnestly recommend Dr. J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor as an excellent remedy for Humors, having been wonderfully benefited by it myself. My own case was a very serious and obstinate one. For more than two years the skin upon the inside of both my hands, and even down on the wrist, was constantly cracked and broken up, so that I was unable to use my hands in any kind of wet work, and was obliged to wear gloves in sewing to avoid getting blood upon my work. The humor which so afflicted me was probably a combination of Erysipelas and Salt Rheum. My general health was quite poor. Soon after I began to use the Humor Doctor I could perceive signs of healing. I continued to take the medicine till I was finally cured. My hands are now perfectly free from humors, and to all appearances my whole system is clear of it, and has been for several months. I used eight bottles before I felt safe to give it up entirely, but they cured me.
HARRIET WHEELER.
Stoneham, Mass., July 5, 1856.

Mrs. Porter, Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., July 22, 1855.

DR. POLAND. I received your letter inquiring as to the effects of your medicine on sea-sickness. I am happy to say that I think it is "the medicine" for that dreadful sickness. I tried various prescriptions, but found none that settled the stomach and cleared the head like the Humor Doctor. I felt as though I could hardly wait to get ashore to entreat you to introduce it into ship chandlery stores, that it may find its way to those who suffer upon the mighty deep from sea-sickness. If captains who take their families with them, or carry passengers, should try it for once, they would never be willing to voyage without it.

I have used for my family since its introduction to the public for billious habits, headache and humors about my children, and have always found it a sure cure.

I am not fond of having my name appear in public, and would not consent to it on any other account but to relieve the suffering; but if the foregoing will be of any service to you or the public, you can make use of it.

Yours, HARRIET M. PORTER.

Much more might be stated in relation to this medicine, as contained in testimonials, but it is needless. Ask Manchester druggists about it, especially E. W. Blake, at Barr's. Inquire of Mr. Henry Plumer, of Bedford, whose wife was cured by it of Salt Rheum. Ask almost any person in Goffstown, and they will declare its value as a remedy, as used in their own cases or their friends.

The Humor Doctor was formerly sold at fifty cents per bottle; but the cost of every ingredient composing it has gone up so enormously, that the price has been raised to *seventy-five cents only*, and that by compulsion.

The Humor Doctor is prepared at the New England Botanic Depot, for the Proprietor, J. C. French. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
General Agents, New York.
cow*

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS.

The proportion of thread used in making the various stitches is as follows:
Lock Stitch 1, Chain Stitch 1 8-10ths, Double Chain Stitch 2 5-10ths.

Problem 1. If a Lock Stitch Machine (Wheeler & Wilson) uses 10 cents worth of thread and silk in a day, how much would it use in a year of 300 working days? Answer $30.

Prob. 2. How much would a Chain Stitch machine (Wilcox & Gibbs) use in doing the same amount of sewing? Ans. $54 worth.

Prob. 3. How much would a Double Chain stitch machine (Grover & Baker) use in doing the same amount of sewing? Ans. $75 worth.

Prob. 4. There will be ultimately at least a million of sewing machines used in the country: At the above rate what value of thread and silk would be used annually if all of one kind were used? Ans. Lock Stitch $30,000,000; Chain Stitch, $54,000,000; Double Chain Stitch, $75,000,000.

Prob. 5. What value of thread would be wasted by the Chain Stitch? Ans. $24,000,000.

Prob. 6. What value would be wasted by the Double Chain Stitch? Ans. $45,000,000.

Prob. 7. If there be 6,000,000 families in the United States, how much would it cost to send each a weekly newspaper at $1 50? Ans. $9,000,000.

Prob. 8. How much to send a monthly magazine at $2 00? Ans. $12,000,000.

Prob. 9. How much would remain of the $45,000,000 of waste for missionary, educational and charitable purposes? Ans. $24,000,000.

Is it wicked to waste things? Yes.

Then what sewing Machine should be used? Ans. WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

Where can these machines be purchased? Ans. At SUMNER & CO.'S, No 27 Fifth street.